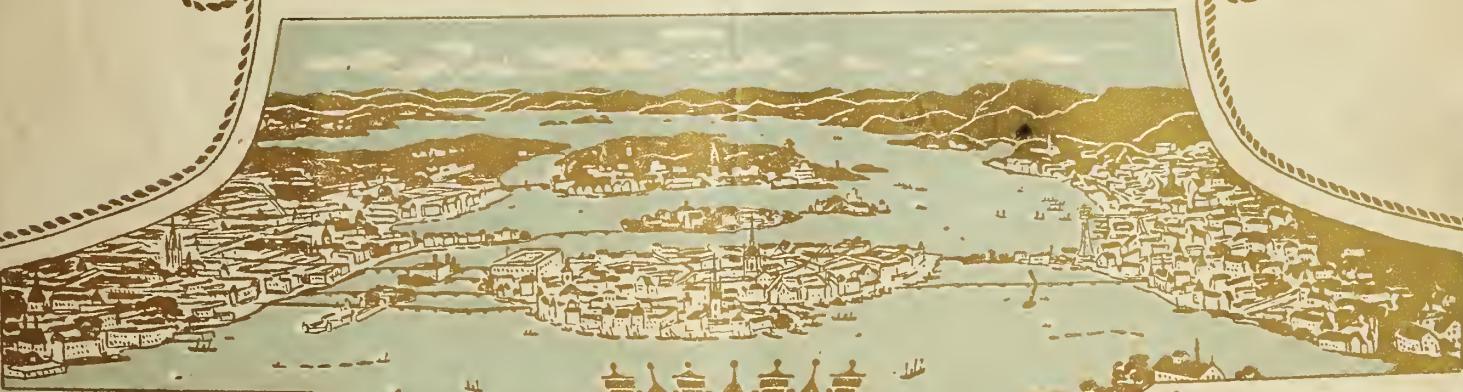


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STOCKHOLM



STOCKHOLM 1896

FREDRIK FALKENBERG



- Per Söder

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L. Larsson, phot.

THE ROYAL PALACE AT STOCKHOLM.

GUIDES OF THE SWEDISH TOURISTS' CLUB

No. 14

STOCKHOLM



COMMISSIONERS:

Stockholm

WAHLSTRÖM & WIDSTRAND
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K. F. KOEHLER
GERMANY



STOCKHOLM
CENTRAL-TRYCKERIET

1896



Gosta Florman, phot.

OSCAR II.

STOCKHOLM AND THE STOCKHOLMIANS.

A "GLOBE-TROTTER'S" IMPRESSIONS.

The geographical position of the Capital of Sweden is so well known, that it is not necessary to mention it here. Let it suffice to say, that at the confluence of the fresh waters of Lake Mälar, with the salt waters of the Baltic, the beautiful city of Stockholm sits enthroned on her everlasting rocks, her feet washed by the pure and limpid waters of lake and ocean. The age of the Capital is not so very great, but enough to be quite respectable. Birger Jarl, who was the ruler of Sweden in the middle of the thirteenth century, and a statesman in his day equal to Bismarck in our time, perceived what a splendid location the present site of Stockholm was for a fortified gateway to the rich valley of Lake Mälar; and he is reported to have said that, "since the Lord had made a gate at this spot, he would put a lock on it," and then proceeded to build and fortify the town; hence he is considered the founder of Stockholm and honoured accordingly.

For its beauty of scenery and its unique situation, Stockholm is unsurpassed by any city in Europe, or elsewhere, for that matter. We read in Holy Writ that the man who built his house on a rock was a wise man, in contradistinction to the fellow who built his house on the sands, and if we take this as a criterion, then those who built Stock-



Fr. G. Klemming, phot.

KORNHAMNSTORG IN THE "OLD CITY."

holm must have all been wise men; for their city is literally founded on the rocks. The old city, "*the city between the bridges*," as it is aptly called by the Stockholmians, is built on a large island lying in the middle of the short rapids which form the outlet of Lake Mälar. North of the rapids and connected with the "Old City" by the Norrbro (North Bridge), is the north part of the city, called "Norrmalm." It is the largest and handsomest part of the city. The principal hotels, theatres, museums, scientific and art associations are located here. South of the "Old City" the rocks rise abruptly from the water's edge and form a steep, and in some places perpendicular wall. On the top of this cliff, the south part of the city, "*Södermalm*," is built. Two or three streets, one of which is cut through the solid rock, slope gradually up from the water to the top of the cliff. There are also two large lifts, the St. Catherine and the St. Mary, carrying passengers from the strand up the face of the rocky wall to the level of the streets above. The view from the top of these lifts over the harbour and the central and northern parts of the city, is novel and very beautiful.

But if the rocks form a solid foundation for the city, and furnish it with many unique aspects, the beautiful waters add a still greater charm. The large inland lake, Mälar, stretches away to the westward for nearly eighty miles, its innumerable bays and inlets winding in all directions north and south. All the water drained from the vast watersheds surrounding Lake Mälar, escapes into the Baltic by the short, turbulent rapids spanned by the North Bridge,* (see p. 21) and this clear, swift stream, running through the very heart of the city, keeps it ever clean and healthful; whatever is drained into the stream from surface or sewer, being in-

* The southern arm of the outlet to Lake Mälar is filled up, only a large enough opening being left for the locks by which vessels are conveyed up and down between Lake Mälar and the Baltic.



Axel Lindahl, phot.

STREET-TUNNEL ON THE NORTH SIDE (NORRMALM).

stantly carried away. The wide expanse of water surrounding the city and separating it so picturesquely into islands, forming small bays, inlets, and coves on all sides, and bearing on its bosom all manner of craft, from the large trade steamers to the small ferries, steam launches and pleasure-boats, forms a central part of the living picture of the city which in unique beauty has scarcely a counterpart in the world.



L. Larsson, phot.

STUREGATAN AND THE PARK HUMLEGÅRDEN.

institutions, schools, churches, statues, and bridges; its splendid quays, which form the finest feature of the city, and at which vessels are continually loading and unloading; the numerous miniature steamboats, which fill the office of omnibuses, carrying passengers to and fro, either from one island to another or to the main-land; and the abundant evidences of good government and prosperity, all combine to make it one of the most attractive of European cities."

Next to the rocks and the water, the parks, woods, and spots of verdure appearing on every side are the most prominent feature of the city. Wher- ever a vacant space has made room for a park, a flowerbed, or a tree, the Stock- holmian love of nature has made such places blossom like a rose. The nume- rous islands surrounding the city, are decked with verdure, benevolent nature doing her best to cover the hard grey rocks with her softening mantle of green, and rearing on their slopes stately elms, birches, lindens, and large knotted oaks several hundred years old.

Paul B. Du Chaillu, anent Stock- holm, says: "A delightful impression is made upon the stranger, who, on a bright June day, enters the picturesque and charming city of Stockholm. Built partly upon eight islands, connected by bridges, in the short river which forms the outlet of Lake Mälar, it possesses romantic fea- tures unlike those of any other capital. The massive palace, the open squares, the museums, gardens, libraries, scientific

Nowhere will a stranger find a more polite and honest people, as a whole. The present scribe has shaken hands with people of several nationalities, but it is his belief, that for general good nature, honesty, and unselfishness, the Stockholmians easily carry off the palm.

In Stockholm, you may address any person you chance to meet, and ask the way to any street or public building you may be in search of, — the Swede will not only stop and answer you politely, but will frequently walk around the corner or down the street for some distance so as to be sure you don't go amiss, and when you thank him for his kindness, he will take off his hat, smile, and bow as gracefully, and look as pleased as if *you* had done *him* a service instead of troubling him. Once when I first came to Stockholm, I ventured to ask an elegantly clad gentleman apparently between forty and fifty, if he would kindly tell me the way to a certain address that I was in search of; he gave me very good directions in first-rate English, and I thanked him and proceeded on my way, but after going up the street a few rods, I turned off into a side-street which, it seems, was not the right one, for I had not gone many steps around the corner, before the gentleman came hurrying after me, all out of breath, and told me I had gone wrong. Then this most accommodating person actually took a ten minutes' walk out of his way to be sure I came to my destination properly. I think there are not many places in the world where a stranger is shown such kind attention as this.

The late Mayor Harrison, of Chicago, said to me after his return from his last trip around the world: "I tell you, my boy, that the best people I have met in my "globe-trottings" are the Swedes, and particularly the Stockholmians; you discover at once by their appearance and behaviour that they are well educated; their buildings, homes, and surroundings



Roesler, phot.

VIEW OF THE SOUTH SIDE (SÖDERMALM).



Bengt Orling, phot.

THE ST. CATHERINE LIFT. ✓

✓ von einem Schweden st. ✓

show refinement and good taste; they are as polite and obliging to strangers as we are to our friends, and I believe they are absolutely honest. I could not talk with them, but I kept my pockets full of silver, and when I bought anything or paid for my entertainment, I took out a handful of silver and asked them to take what they wanted, and I am sure I was never cheated out of a penny, on the contrary they frequently took so little that I was surprised at the cheapness of things." Mayor Harrison was known as a keen observer of men and manners, and his testimony about the Swedes stands high.

The public works of the city are built and cared for in a manner that is worthy of emulation by richer and larger cities than Stockholm. The great and substantial stone quays, the iron and stone bridges, and well paved streets, testify to the thoroughness and character of a municipality which may justly be proud of the splendid exhibit it makes of well constructed and well kept public works.

The streets are kept exceedingly clean, and everybody must sweep before his door. There are street-cleaning companies that do the work, but the property-owner makes a contract with the company, paying a stipulated amount for keeping his part of the street, as well as his yard, clean, but if he prefers to do it himself, he is not obliged to employ the company. The street and yard must, however, be swept every morning, and the sweepings removed before 8 o'clock in the summer and 10 o'clock in winter. The police-force see that it is done both properly and in time.

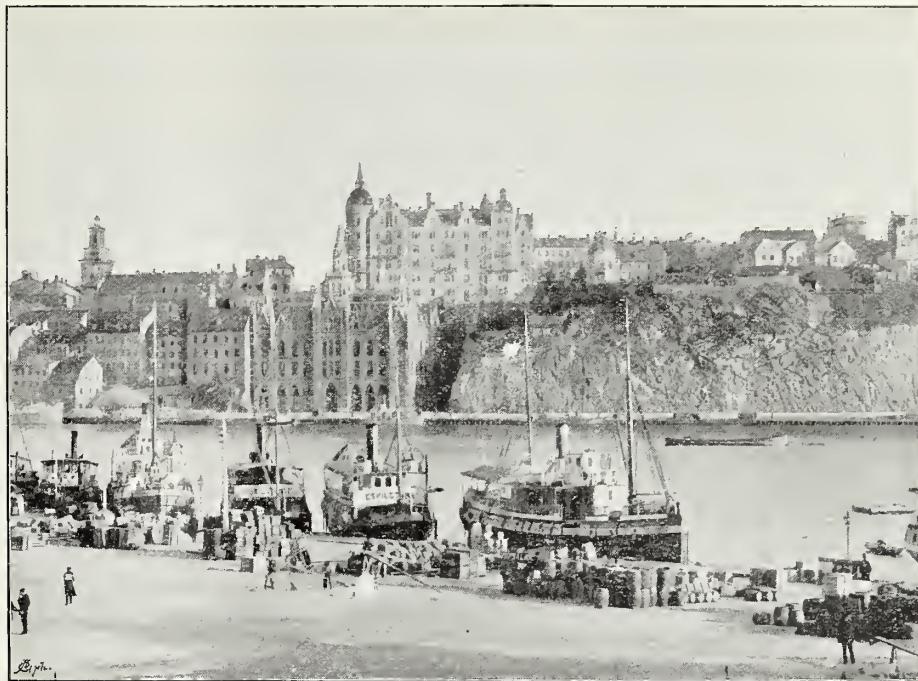
Stockholm has an excellent police-force, — handsomely uniformed, stalwart fellows armed with sabers; (see p. 71) but what on earth they are there for would puzzle a stranger to find out; for a more orderly community than Stockholm, with less crime and less occupation for the guardians of peace, I don't imagine any "globe-trotter" has yet discovered.

There is also a well organized and excellently drilled fire-brigade, with general headquarters near St. John's Church and with district stations at different places throughout the city, equipped with modern fire-extinguishing and life-saving apparatuses, but the houses being mostly built entirely of brick, stone, and iron, the fire-brigade is seldom needed.

The newest part of the city, gives evidence that architecture has been studied to some purpose by the present generation of builders. On Strandvägen, the new and handsome street that leads from the city to Djurgården there are a number of large and imposing residences of perfect proportions and great beauty. One is prone to ask how the people can afford to erect such splendid structures, that would do honour to a metropolis like London or Paris; but this is easily explained by the fact that even very wealthy people rent apartments in preference to villas.

On Birger Jarl's Gata, Sturegatan (see p. 8), Karlavägen, Valhallavägen, Narvavägen, and several other streets in the north-east part of the city, are many large and handsome dwellings. The streets are wide, well paved, and several are boulevarded, with a handsome strip of park in the centre, such as Karlavägen (see p. 71), Valhallavägen, Narvavägen, etc. The "craggy, rocky places" within the precincts of Östermalm, will soon be only a memory, and the modern, elegant city, with its wide avenues, and smooth streets, will become a present, living fact.

That Stockholm is a Capital and the Seat of Government is evident to any observant traveller. In this respect, Stockholm resembles Washington. State offices are met with everywhere. The whole of Riddarholmen, with few exceptions, is occupied by State buildings, and the entire island, Skeppsholmen, is appropriated to the use of the navy.



L. Larsson, phot.

THE SOUTH SIDE (SÖDERMALM) SHOWING THE ST. MARY LIFT.



Axel Lindahl, phot.

RIDDARHOLM'S CHURCH.

In the north-eastern part of the city are several large and handsome barrack buildings occupied by the Guard Regiments, and adjoining them, just outside the city limits, is a large undulating plain where the different regiments are drilled and exercised in the art of war.

In Stockholm the officers of the army and navy are to be met with at every turn, sometimes in civil dress, but generally in uniform, and wearing their sabers. Describing the annual Palace Ball on the King's birthday, some one said that there were fifteen hundred people present and that five hundred of them were lieutenants. This last statement may be an exaggeration, and probably is, but there are *plenty* of them, at all events, — handsome, well-educated young fellows. Any country may be proud of a corps of officers so well equipped for their work as these are.

BUILDINGS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST.

The Royal Palace.—Among the public buildings of Stockholm, the *Royal Palace* stands out prominently before all the rest. It is splendidly located on a commanding eminence, opposite the Gustavus Adolphus Square. Its architecture is massive, dignified, and noble, and its interior magnificently appointed. The old palace, with a tower called "Three Crowns,"* which stood on the same spot, was burnt in 1697, and the present palace, built by the great Swedish architect, Nicodemus Tessin, during the eighteenth century, was first occupied by the Royal Family in 1755, and it has ever since been their home, and the official residence of the King.

* A fine imitation of this old castle was improvised at the Gustavus Adolphus Square in Stockholm on Dec. 9th 1894, the 300th anniversary of the birth of Gustavus Adolphus. Photographs of this unique and elaborate reproduction are still to be had in all bookshops in Stockholm.

King, Oscar II., the Queen, and the Crown-Prince, each occupy large suites in the great building. The King holds a public reception every Tuesday forenoon, to which any of his subjects are perfectly welcome and are received with kindness and courtesy. His Majesty, King Oscar II., being known not only as the first gentleman of his own realm, but also as one of the very first in Europe, his urbanity, learning, and great tact having endeared him to all who come in contact with him. He speaks half a dozen languages fluently, and is a sovereign beloved and respected by his people, among whom, in the streets and the shops of Stockholm, he is often seen and well known by his courteous and affable manner.

During the summer, when the Royal Family reside in the country, the interior of the Palace is shown to visitors.

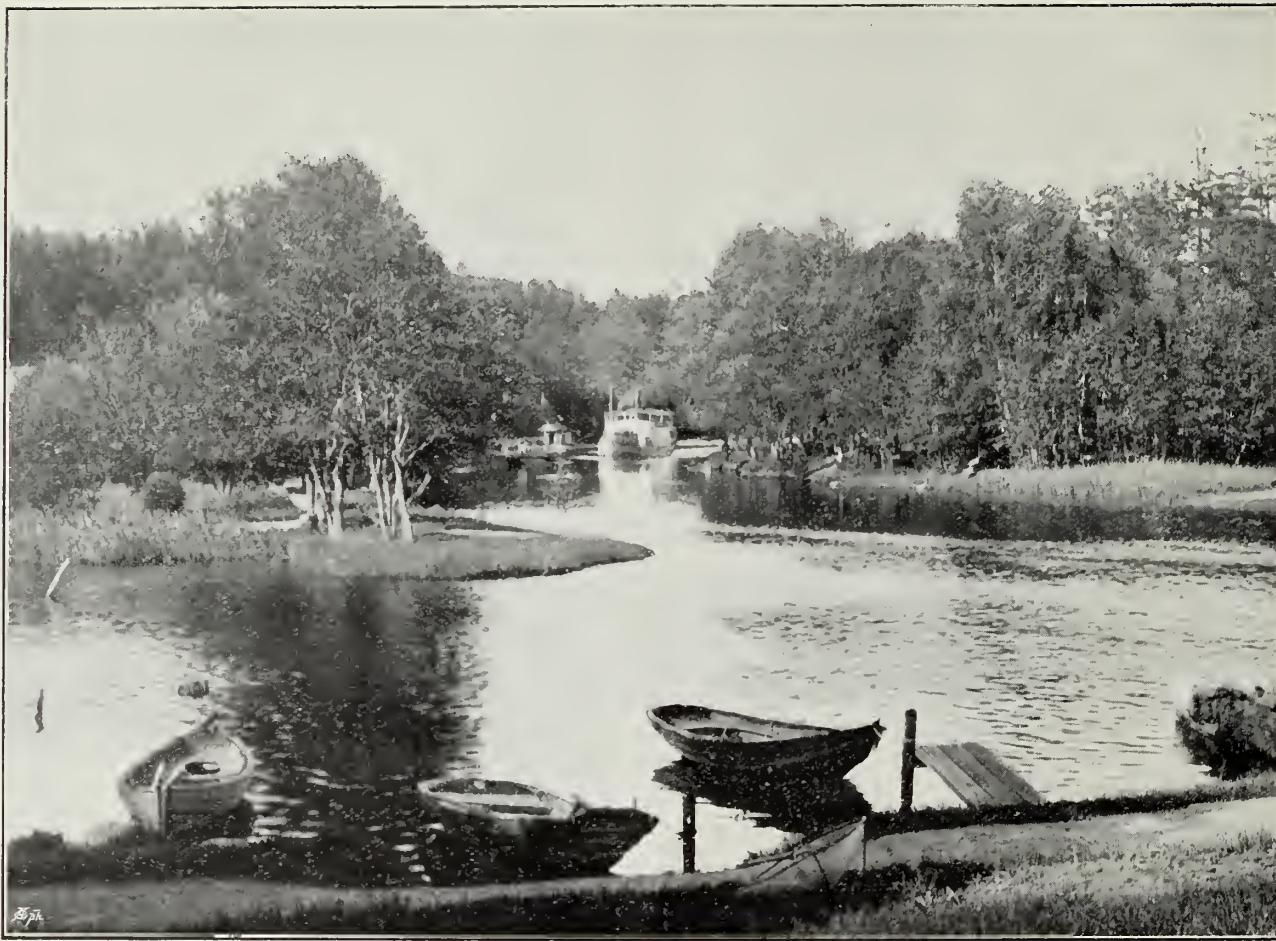
In the north-easterly wing of the Palace are located the *Armoury* (*Lifrustkammaren*), and the *Royal Robe Chamber* (*Kungl. Klädkammaren*), containing a fine collection of armour and historic relics, and a very interesting and rich collection of royal garments, coronation robes, state uniforms, and dresses of kings and queens of Sweden from hundreds of years ago down to modern times. There are several dresses worn by Gustavus Adolphus, and the blood-stained shirt he had when he was killed at the battle of Lützen; also the uniform and the hat, with the bullet-hole through it, worn by Charles XII., when he was shot and killed in the trenches before Fredrikshald; and the domino worn by Gustavus III., when he was murdered; together with other interesting relics of the same kind. There are a number of state carriages, used at coronations and other solemn ceremonies, some of which are exceptionally large and fine; and some royal saddles, sledges and paraphernalia of the greatest interest to students and travellers. Admission is free on Sundays 1 to 3 p. m., and Fridays 12 to 3, when there is always a rush, but can also be obtained on other days for a small fee; this being the better way to see this interesting collection.

Riddarholm's Church, with its three crypts, formerly one of the churches of the Franciscan Order, is the mausoleum of the Royal Family, and here lie nearly all the sovereigns that have reigned in Sweden during the last three hundred years. No Divine service has been held in the church since 1807, and there is no parish connected with it, but here, under hundreds of flags and banners won in war, and the escutcheons of the Seraphim Order of Knights, lie buried the great hero of the Thirty Years' War, King Gustavus Adolphus; the famous warrior-lion of the North, Charles XII.; besides many other brave and noble kings, princes and statesmen with their consorts. The great sarcophagus of Dalecarlian porphyry enclosing the remains of Charles XIV., the first king of the present dynasty, is a fine piece of workmanship which in itself is well worth a visit to the church. In the choir are two sarcophagi, each surmounted by a prostrate marble image, one of King Magnus Ladulås, who founded a Franciscan monastery on Riddarholmen in 1270, and in the other, Charles VIII.



A. Sjöberg & Co., phot.

BURIAL CHAPEL OF GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS
IN RIDDARHOLM'S CHURCH.



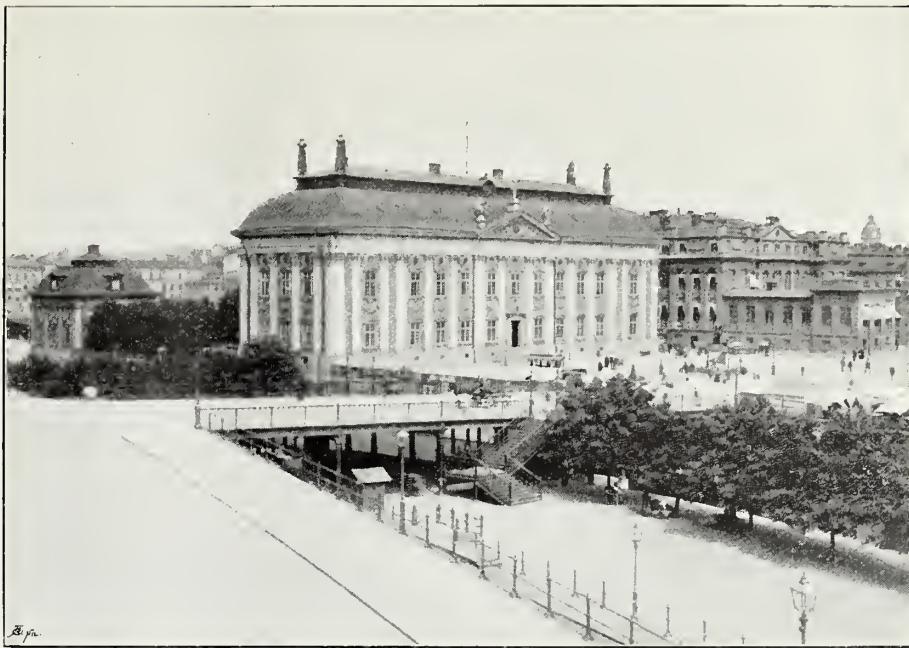
L. Larsson, phot.

FROM THE SURROUNDINGS OF STOCKHOLM.

Riddarhuset (The Palace of the Nobility) is situated on the north side of the Riddarhus Square near Vasa Bridge. It was built in the middle of the seventeenth century and is devoted entirely to the memories, traditions, and history of the Nobility of Sweden. On the first floor is a splendid hall, whose walls are almost entirely covered with escutcheons of the Nobility, 2,892 in number. Among these are the arms of several old Scotch and English families, and a visit to the hall is very entertaining, especially to those interested in heraldry. Here the Nobility have had their meetings as a political estate until as late as 1866, since then only holding an unpolitical conference every fifth year. The Speaker's chair, presented to Gustavus Vasa in 1527, is a fine specimen of the inlayer's art, and deserves the attention of visitors. It is made of ivory in which several pictures representing Biblical scenes are inlaid with ebony. The ceiling of the hall is adorned with a large allegorical oil-painting on a canvas 48×26 feet, painted by the famous artist, Ehrenstrahl.

Below this hall, is a picture gallery containing oil-paintings of old presidents of the Estate of the Nobility in the Diet. The portraits date from the seventeenth century till 1865, the year before the Nobility ceased to be an Estate in the Diet.

Many valuable historical records are preserved in the archives on the other side of the grand staircase
Admission to Riddarhuset may be had any day by applying to the custodian (vaktmästaren).



A. Sjöberg & Co., phot.

RIDDARHUSET (THE PALACE OF THE NOBILITY).

(Showing Riddarhus Square and Riddarholm's Canal).

MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES, AND ARCHIVES.

National Museum.—This museum building was begun 1850 and finished 1866. It is a handsome edifice in the Renaissance style with a portal of green Swedish marble. On the main facade there are medallion-reliefs of Linnæus (botanist), Berzelius (chemist), Ehrenstrahl (painter), Tegnér (poet), Wallin (poet), Fogelberg (sculptor), and statues of Nicodemus Tessin (architect) and Sergel (sculptor).

The building contains,—

On the ground floor: The Historical Collection and the Royal Cabinet of Coins.

On the first and second floors: The Art and Art-Industrial Collections.



Fr. G. Klemming, phot.

BLASIEHOLMEN FROM THE NORTH BRIDGE (NORRBRO).

(National Museum to the right).

The Historical Collection, founded in the seventeenth century, and since the year 1786 under the guardianship of the Royal Academy of Literature, History, and Antiquities, contains the material for our knowledge of Swedish culture and civilisation from the remotest period to recent times. The collections are chronologically and geographically arranged and contain objects of the Stone Age (from the remotest period, or since Sweden was first inhabited up to about the 18th century B. C.); objects of the Bronze Age (from about the 18th century B. C. to about 500 B. C.); and of the Iron Age (from about 500 B. C. to about 1,050 A. D.). The Prehistoric Division of the Museum collections is one of the finest of the kind in existence, the following objects being especially noteworthy: the collection from the Viking time (certainly the most splendid in Europe), and the surprising abundance of gold and silver ornaments found in Sweden, whose collection and preservation we owe to a law passed in 1828, which allows the finder one eighth more than the full intrinsic value of such finds of precious metal as the state may choose to buy.

Besides the objects of the already mentioned prehistoric periods, the museum contains a very valuable *Mediaeval Collection* (from the 11th to the beginning of the 16th century) and objects of the *Modern Period*, some of them of great value.

The Historical Collection and the Royal Cabinet of Coins are open to visitors in winter

on Fridays from twelve to two o'clock, on Sundays from one to three (free); in summer on Tuesdays from twelve to three o'clock (entrance-fee 25 öre), on Fridays from twelve to three and Sundays from one to three (free). On other days from eleven to three, visitors are admitted at the side entrance for a fee of one krona.

Catalogue at the entrance. The present director is Dr. Hans Hildebrand.

The two upper storeys in the Museum Building are devoted to art and art-sloyd. The art collections were removed to this building in 1866 from the old "Royal Museum" in the Royal Palace founded in 1794, but have been considerably augmented since their removal to the new Museum Building.

On the first floor is the whole collection of art-sloyd together with that of sculpture and small collections of Greek, Roman and Egyptian antiquities.

The Art-sloyd Collection.—The most numerous and valuable section of this department is the ceramic division, which boasts of many fine series and separate specimens of both oriental (Chinese and Japanese) porcelains and European Faience-wares, stone-wares, and porcelains. The collection of furniture is richest in works of the German baroque style, but its most precious curiosities are to be found among furniture of other styles, for instance two richly carved ebony cupboards in Italian work from the end of the sixteenth century. All the furniture is grouped in different rooms, each style by itself.

The collections of glass, precious metals, watches, and caskets are also well worth the attention of the visitor.

The antique sculpture consists, for the most part, of more or less restored marble figures,

Grecian-Roman works from the time of the Cesars, found in Italy in the eighteenth century. The most remarkable of these is, without doubt, "The Sleeping Endymion" excavated in 1783 from the ruins of Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli, and bought in Rome by Gustavus III., who was the real founder of this collection.

In the collection of modern sculpture, the works of J. T. Sergel are most remarkable. In the great "marble hall" there are several of his most renowned works in marble, and in the adjoining cabinet are to be found the small models and sketches of most of his works. All the most eminent sculptors of Sweden after Sergel's time are represented here, partly by works in marble and partly by bronze works outside the Museum Building.



Axel Lindahl, phot. THE SLEEPING ENDYMION, IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The top storey is mostly devoted to the *Picture Gallery*.

The three foreign schools,—the Italian, the French, and the Netherland,—each occupy a large hall with adjoining cabinets. Of these the Netherland school is in every respect the best represented, both in Dutch and Flemish works. Here we find paintings bearing some of the greatest names in these schools—Rembrandt, Rubens, Jordaens, D. Teniers, A. van Ostade, J. van Goyen, W. van de Cappelle, Ph. Wouwerman, F. Snyders, J. Fyt, etc.,—and of masters of lower rank, there is a whole series of interesting paintings.

The French section is almost entirely confined to the eighteenth century, but by a series of representative paintings by some of the most talented artists of the French Rococo School,—F. Boucher and J. B. Chardin, etc.,—gives a very good idea of the art of that period.

The Swedish section is, of course, the most numerous, and embraces works all the way from the close of the sixteenth century up to the present time.

Among these modern Swedish paintings there is also a group of Danish and Norwegian works.

A large, special hall is devoted to drawings and engravings, enclosing about 100,000 sheets of paper. The greatest part of these are, however, laid away in cupboards, only small groups being exhibited at once, and these are from time to time exchanged for new ones. But on Tuesdays and Fridays, every visitor is entitled to have the custodian take out any loose sheets or whole works that he wishes to see.

The Art Exhibits (all the collections in the two upper storeys of the Museum) are open to the public: *Free* on Sundays (1 to 3 P. M.), Tuesdays and Fridays (11 A. M. to 3 P. M.); *fee of 50 öre* on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays (11 to 3). The Museum is closed on Mondays.



Fr. G. Klemming, phot.

NYBROVIKEN.

(Behind the National Museum).

The Riks Museum which belongs to the Swedish State but is superintended by the Academy of Science, is divided into five sections, the Mineralogical, Zoölogical, Entomological, Ethnographical, and Botanical.

The Mineralogical Collection is exhibited on the ground-floor of the Royal Academy of Science Building, No. 94,



L. Larsson, phot.

GRAND HOTEL AND NATIONAL MUSEUM.



Bengt Orling, phot.

THE GUARD PARADE.

Drottninggatan, but the entrance is from Wallingatan, just in front of Adolphus Fredric's Church. Free every Wednesday (except Holy-days) 12 to 2 P. M., and Sunday 1 to 3 P. M.; on Saturday, 12 to 2, fee 25 öre.

This is one of the best and richest mineralogical collections in Europe. It has a fine assortment of meteorites, one of which is exhibited in the vestibule, between the main entrance and the staircase leading up to the zoölogical museum. This immense iron block, weighing nearly 20,000 kilograms, or twenty metric tons, was discovered by Baron Nordenškiöld in Greenland, year 1870. In regard to its origin, much difference of opinion has been expressed by learned men.

This section of the Museum is especially remarkable for its excellent collection of choicest specimens of minerals from the stone-quarries and mines of the Scandinavian Peninsula, and hundreds of them are peculiar to this part of the globe, not being found anywhere else,—for instance, Gadolinite, Cleveite (remarkable for containing the newly discovered element, Helium), Thorite, Cerite, etc.

The Zoölogical Collection, exhibited on the first floor of the above mentioned building, is very rich in vertebrates, lower evertebrates, and fossils, all of which are excellently preserved and systematically arranged. Free every Wednesday (except Holy-days) 12 to 2 P. M., and Sunday 1 to 3 P. M.; on Saturday, 12 to 2 P. M., fee 25 öre.

We first enter the cloak-room, where visitors are required to leave their sticks and umbrellas in the care of the person in attendance. In two corners of this room we see a giant firn-stem from New Holland. Turning to our left, we enter Room No. 1 through a spacious passage containing a collection of whales and whale-models, the most remarkable of which are a large, mounted, Killer Whale (*Orca gladiator*) and a Bottle-nosed Whale (*Hyperoodon diodon*). Room No. 1 contains (on the floor) mammals foreign to Sweden, most of which are mounted, but some are skeletons. The two galleries of this room are occupied by a very valuable collection of skeletons of birds and small mammals. The most remarkable objects in Room No. 1 are: a True Zebra (*Equus zebra*), a Bluebuck (*Hippotragus leucophaeus*), two giraffs, two polar bears, fur seals, walruses, a Bengal tiger from Java, with several very small cubs (remarkable for the extremely natural pose),



A. Blomberg, phot.

THE ROYAL EQUIPAGE ENTERING GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS SQUARE.

(Royal Palace and North Bridge in background).

all mounted; among the skeletons, the Manatees and the Dugong (*Halicore cetacea*), which latter has probably given rise to the legends about the sirens. In the middle of the floor of Room No. 2 is a skeleton and a separate cranium of Steller's Sea-cow or Sirenian (*Rhytina Stelleri*), now probably extinct, brought home by Baron Nordenskiöld from Behring Island. This room is mostly devoted to specimens of reptiles and turtles. In the middle of Room No. 3, are several whale-skeletons, the glass cases being mostly devoted to fishes. The fossils and petrifications are scattered through Rooms No. 2, 3, 5, and 6, the most interesting and choicest specimen of which is doubtless a scorpion (*Paleophonus nuncius*), discovered in 1884 in the youngest Silurian strata of the Baltic island, Gothland. It is the oldest air-breathing animal known to have existed on the globe. Rooms No. 7 and 9 are devoted to corals, conchifers, and other lower evertebrates, the latter being a very valuable collection, most of which is a fruit of the Swedish expeditions of arctic discovery. Rooms No. 10 and 12 contain the collection of Swedish birds; Room No. 11, Scandinavian mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes; Rooms No. 13 and 14 a most magnificent collection of birds foreign to Sweden, about 17,000 in number, and among other rarities, we find here a fine specimen of the Great Auk (*Alca impennis*). Room No. 15 is devoted to birds' nests from all parts of the world.



Fr. G. Klemming, phot.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE HARBOUR FROM THE ST. CATHERINE LIFT.

(National Museum in background).

Collection at Holländaregatan No. 15.—Open on Sunday, 1 to 3 p. m.; on Wednesday and Saturday, 12 to 2 p. m.; fee of 25 öre. This collection embraces many valuable curiosities from Australia, America, and Africa, partly collected

The Ethnographical Collection is divided into two parts, one of which is exhibited at Holländaregatan, No. 15, entrance from Wallingatan, opposite to the entrance to the Mineralogical and Zoölogical Collections, and the other part is preserved in a suite of rooms on the fourth floor of the Stockholm College Building (Stockholms högskola), 30, Kungsgatan.

by the Vanadis expedition at Marquesas, Poomotu, Tahiti, Hawaii, and the Marshall Islands; others are the fruits of the Vega expedition; and still others were collected in Tahiti by Sparrman, the Swedish physician and scientist who took part in Cook's South Pole expedition.

Collection at Kungsgatan No. 30 (Stockholms högskola).—Open Mondays and Thursdays (except Holy-days) 12 to 2 p. m., fee of 25 öre.

This section of the Ethnographical Museum embraces Asia and antique Peru, and consists principally of the collections made, while the Frigate "Vanadis" was on its expedition of 1883—85, by the ethnographer of the expedition, Dr. Hjalmar Stolpe, who has also arranged this section of the Riks Museum. Here we find the arrangement purely ethnographical, all the curiosities from one nation or people being kept together. The objects belonging to each nation are, moreover, systematically divided into groups, each embracing a separate branch of that nation's culture. These groups are: articles of food, articles of luxury, household articles, dresses, ornaments, weapons, vehicles, objects of industry, commerce, art, literature, and religion.

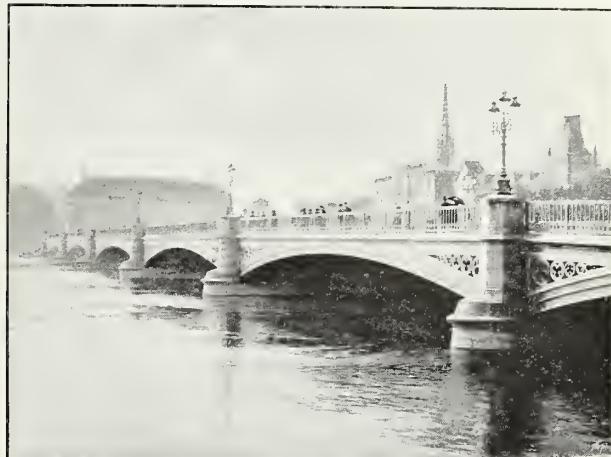
The Botanical Collection is divided into two sections, one of which embraces growing, dried, and pressed plants, and the other principally fossils.

FIRST SECTION.

The growing plants are to be seen at the Bergielund's Botanical Gardens (property of the Royal Academy of Science) at Frescati, a little halting-station on the electric railway, the journey being a pleasant ride of only a few minutes from Stockholm. Train starts from the park Humlegården (foot of Engelbrektsgatan), a few steps west of the Royal Library. Return ticket costs 55 öre.

These beautiful gardens are well worth a visit. They are situated on the shores of a picturesque lake, and have many charms for ordinary people as well as for the botanist. Fine collection of plants peculiar to Scandinavia.

The dried and pressed plants have no exhibition-room, but most of them are preserved on the second floor of the Academy of Science Building, entrance from 94, Drottninggatan, and those who are especially interested in botany will be shown whatever they desire to see by the obliging amanuensis. Large general collection of plants; rich and choice collections of Scandinavian and arctic plants. Unique and very handsome collection of Brazilian flora.



H. Gillberg, phot.

VASA BRIDGE.

(Showing Riddarhuset, the Archives, and Spire of Riddarholm's Church in background).

SECOND SECTION.

The fossil plants are on exhibition in the same building as the first section of the Ethnographical Collection, Holändaregatan, No. 15 (entrance from Wallingatan). Open on Wednesdays and Saturdays 12 to 2 p. m., free.

Greatest collection in the world of fossil plants from Spitzbergen (carboniferous, jurassic, tertiary), Greenland (creaceous, tertiary), and Iceland (tertiary), many of which have been described by Heer in his great work, *Flora Fossilis Arcticæ*, but very large collections have not yet been described at all.

Besides the above, this collection contains, among other remarkable objects, the following: Fossil plants from the coal-bearing strata of the Swedish province, Scania, a unique collection of fossil plants from the Cameroons, and quaternary plants from Sweden. (Very unique collection).

The following deserves special notice —

Tertiary: Walnut, with meat perfectly preserved and extracted; fossil wood with its internal structure and natural, light-brown colour perfectly preserved, an extremely thin, transverse section of which has been placed on a piece of glass, and when held to the light, all the annual rings may be counted in the wood; redwood (*Sequoia Langsdorffii*) found in Greenland and resembling the Californian redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*); leaves of the bread-fruit tree (*Artocarpus Dicksonii*) and young bread-fruits found in Greenland; maple and cherry leaves from Iceland, oak leaves from Alaska; collection from southernmost Japan (Nordenskiöld, Vega expedition), showing that the climate there has formerly been much colder than now; fine collection of amber.

Quaternary: Fossil leaves from glacial flora, showing that the arctic vegetation was prevalent over a large part of Europe during the ice-age, and parts of plants from following ages, preserved in peat-mosses and clays (greatest collection of this kind in the world).

Besides the above, there are some remarkable plaster casts showing trails and tracks of worms, crustaceans, mollusks, etc., resembling what has formerly been described as fossil algae.

The Entomological Collection is nearly complete in Scandinavian insects and embraces a general collection from all parts of the world, the latter being especially remarkable for the Schönherr type-collection of Curculionides (weevils), and the insects brought home from Africa by J. A. Wahlberg and J. Sjöstedt.

In this connection, it might not be amiss to mention the Observatory, the Greenwich of Sweden, erected in 1753. It is situated on a high hill at the top of Drottninggatan, and a grand view of the city may be had from its grounds. Its late superintendent was the renowned astronomer, Professor H. Gyldén. Besides a meridian circle and a transit instrument, the Observatory has an equatorial telescope with an opening of seven inches and supplied with a photographic tube.

The Observatory is not open to the public, but persons especially interested in astronomy will be admitted on application to the amanuensis, Dr. Gyllenskiöld.

The Northern Museum, founded in 1872 by Dr. Arthur Hazelius, and at present located in half a dozen places in the city, is a very unique and remarkable institution. It has a very rich and continually growing collection of national costumes, furniture, tools, and arms, typical of the Scandinavian countries, from the early Viking Age up to the present day. A large and handsome building is now being erected in Djurgården in which all the collections will be brought together and systematically arranged. When finished, this will be the greatest museum in Scandinavia, and one of the best in the world.



Fr. G. Klemming, phot.

VIEW IN SKANSEN.

Mr. Charles H. Derby, in his preface to the English "Guide to the Collections of the Northern Museum," (1889) says:

"About sixteen years ago, Dr. Hazelius, animated by the patriotic desire to gather together and preserve whatever could illustrate the industrial arts, the modes of life, and the habitations of the people of Sweden and Norway in the past, commenced the work which he has since pursued with ardour and success, and which has resulted in forming the very extensive collections of most interesting objects of all kinds which are displayed in suites of rooms in various parts of Stockholm, and placed under the guardianship of Dalecarlian peasant women wearing the picturesque costumes of that province.

"In 1880 Dr. Hazelius, who had already designed to hand over his collections to the country as a national possession, formed a Committee of Trustees, consisting of five persons, to co-operate with himself in carrying out his scheme, and to share with him the heavy burden of management. King Oscar has given a noble site for a suitable building, and part of the funds have been collected which are required for the erection and fitting up of a permanent Museum, the estimated cost of which will be about £ 165,000. It is possible that the State, which gives at present an annual subsidy of £ 900,* will eventually make a grant, but the principal portion of the balance is looked for from public and private donations. Considering how much some of the best characteristics of our race have been derived from the strong infusion of vigorous Norse blood in bygone times, and how many links springing from language and literature, political institutions and religious faith, connect generally the peoples of Great Britain, of her Colonies, and of the United States of America, with those of the Scandinavian North, it may be hoped that art-loving visitors from the former lands to the capital of Sweden will feel disposed to give some generous help towards the realization of a praiseworthy object, which is at the same time a formidable one for the resources of a people whose wealth lies rather in their energy and culture than in their material possessions."



DALECARLIAN GIRLS.

The various sections of the Museum are open, on payment of the under-mentioned fees, and at the following times, namely:

The Peasantry Section, Drottninggatan 71, the Southern and Northern Pavilion: Week-days (except Wednesdays and Saturdays) from 11 to 4, Sundays from 1 to 3 p. m. Admission: 50 öre; Children and Servants, 25 öre.

The Section of Corporations, or Guiids, the Section of objects used by the Higher Classes, and the Norwegian Section, Drottninggatan 79, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd floors, and Drottninggatan 77, 1st and 2nd floors, with entrance at No. 79: Wednesdays and Saturdays from 11 to 4, Sundays from 1 to 3 p. m. Same fee as in the former section.

The Pharmaceutical Section etc., Drottninggatan 68, 1st floor: Wednesdays and Saturdays from 11 to 4. Sundays from 1 to 3 p. m. Admission: 25 öre.

Skansen is open every day from 10 a. m. till dusk; entrance-fee 50 öre. Photographs and other souvenirs of the Northern Museum and Skansen are on sale here.

In the darkest season of the year — from November 1st to March 1st — the various sections are open on week-days only till 3 p. m.

The various sections of the Museum are also accessible at other times, and indeed (so long as no reason for the contrary arises) on all week-days from 9 o'clock A. M. till dusk, on payment of a double entrance-fee.

Sticks, umbrellas, etc., must be given up at the entrance, and are returned free of charge.

Illustrated English Guide-book (price 75 öre) to be had on application.

Skansen, the extensive out-door part of this museum, is located on the top of a large hill that commands the situation in the westerly part of Djurgården.

This is an enclosure of nearly forty acres, and a whole Sweden in miniature, with buildings moved from all parts of the country, and put up in exactly the condition in which they have existed, some of them for hundreds of years on their native heath. The most interesting

* The subsidy has been increased since the publication of this catalogue and now (1896) it amounts to £ 1,400.



L. Larsson, phot.

GENERAL VIEW OF SKANSEN IN WINTER.
Showing the Prospect Tower, Bredablick, and Håsjö Belfry.

of these are doubtless *Laxbrostugan* with furniture and fittings from the 17th century and Swedenborg's summer house, removed to Skansen from the south part of Stockholm, where the renowned seer and doctrine-founder had his home. A fine silver medal has been struck in memory of the translation of this house. Here are waggons, and sledges, and agricultural tools, from by-gone ages; here are reindeer, and Lapps with their families, from the extreme north of Sweden; here are bear-dens, fox-, rabbit-, and bird-cages, artificial seal-ponds and swan-ponds; and if the visitor is interested in the study of folk-lore and folk-life, Skansen is a most profitable and interesting point to visit. Nearly all the attendants are dressed in costumes representing the several different provinces of the country, while on Sundays some of the custodians are dressed in military uniforms from the time of Gustavus Adolphus and Charles XII.

The sight of these people in their many-coloured costumes, going about attending to their duties and waiting upon the visitors, is both picturesque and entertaining.

Among the many things worth seeing in *Skansen*, the graceful national peasant dances are doubtless the most attractive for the tourist. These dances are performed every Sunday afternoon and sometimes also on week-days. The grotesque dancing music is furnished by peasant musicians, most of them playing the violin, but one or two other instruments are used, the most interesting and unique of which is the "*nyckelharpa*" from the province of Upland. In form and general appearance, this instrument somewhat resembles a hurdy-gurdy, but instead of the sounds being produced by a wheel, a short bow is used. The hairs in the bow are not held at a fixed tension as in the violin-bow, but the tension is increased or diminished by the pressure of the player's thumb. Only part of the strings are touched by the bow, the others being set into vibration by the waves of sound from the main strings, which are supplied with stops or keys. The deep tones of this instrument, together with the singing caused by the vibration of the untouched strings, gives a very weird character to the music. Another interesting stringed instrument, the "*kantele*," from Finland, is also sometimes heard in *Skansen*.



Axel Lindahl, phot.

LAPPLANDER'S HUT IN SKANSEN.

The dances themselves are exceedingly original and are very expressive of the different moods of the peasants from the respective Swedish provinces. Among the most interesting are: "*Väfva vadmal*" (Weave Wadmal, or Homespun), an ancient dance, with many and rapidly changing figures, very aptly imitating the action of the shuttle, the beating in of the woof, and all the other motions in weaving at the old-fashioned hand-looms; "*Gustafs skål*," which, as well as the preceding dance, is frequently accompanied by the singing of the dancers; "*Hallingen*," reminding more of sport than of dancing; "*Trekarlpolskan*," "*Dalpolkskan*," "*Frykdalspolkskan*," "*Vingåkersdansen*," and "*Renländaren*." All of these dances are performed in national peasant costumes, partly by Dalecarlian peasants in the service of *Skansen*, and partly by the members of

"Svenska Folkdansens Vänner," an association for preserving and waking an interest in the Swedish national peasant dances and for introducing them into the higher circles of Swedish society.

On the highest point in Skansen is located the Bredablick* Tower, 100 feet high with 174 stair-steps. You climb to the top, and beneath your feet lies a most enchanting panorama. To the north and east, the beautiful country, and the archipelago of the Baltic; and to the south-west a handsome, bustling city, pulsating with all the life and energies of our modern civilisation.

There are also two belfries, one of which is 143 feet high and affords a lovely view of the South Side and the ship-channel leading into the harbour.

The Spring Festival at Skansen is held during the last days in May and the first days in June. This, like everything else at Skansen, is very original, and the number of people visiting it daily frequently amounts to 10,000. At this festival about five hundred persons take part as voluntary assistants, many of them being from the very cream of society. This sociable intermingling of all classes will hardly be found elsewhere in Europe, and on no other occasion i Sweden. Here we see a Countess in a little booth selling tarts, and there is the son of a Minister Plenipotentiary mixing drinks for the thirsty crowd. At one side is a theatre where amateurs play short dramatic pieces by the great dramatist, August Blanche. In a little cottage near at hand, a peasant-girl is singing the pathetic songs of her native province, and on a great boulder just in front of this house, an old peasant is telling stories that must be very comical, for the Swedes laugh till the tears trickle down their cheeks. All of a sudden, the crowd parts to let a queer old equipage pass; it is a relic from by-gone centuries, and looks very odd indeed with its fare of peasant girls in their party-coloured clothes. Then comes a long procession, — quaintly dressed trumpeters, pages, grooms, and beaters; hounds; portable kitchen with cooks and kitchen maids; besides a complete retinue of Lords and Ladies, not forgetting the Queen's proud Doctor. It is Queen Christina and her suit of retainers, returning with the spoils of the hunt. Everything is so real and natural, that we imagine ourselves actually living in the middle of the seventeenth century.

The animal kingdom of the Scandinavian Peninsula, both as to wild and domestic animals, is well represented in Skansen, and the collection is fast developing into a zoölogical garden, representing the Scandinavian fauna.



Axel Lindahl, phot.

PEASANT COTTAGE IN SKANSEN.

* "Bredablick" means wide view. In Northern mythology, Bredablick was the name of the palace of the god Balder.

The Biological Museum, also located in Djurgården, is one of the most interesting sights in Stockholm. It contains a nearly complete collection of the mammals, birds, reptiles, and batrachia of Scandinavia, artistically stuffed, and a perfect wonder of the taxidermist's art. The animals are represented life-like as in their natural state, in characteristic positions, and with their usual surroundings, being in many cases accompanied by their young, or provided with nests and eggs. The whole constitutes a series of panoramic reproductions of Scandinavian landscapes, the background being painted by competent artists, while trees and other natural objects form the foreground.



Bengt Orling, phot.

VIEW IN THE BIOLOGICAL MUSEUM, DJURGÅRDEN.

The Museum is open to the public every day from 11 A. M. till dark. Entrance fee 50 öre. Children and servants, 25 öre.

The Artillery Museum, located at 13, Riddaregatan, a street running between the Royal Stables and the Östermalm Church, is very interesting indeed for people with martial tastes. It contains extensive and very valuable collections of field and fortification cannon, models, artillery ammunition, equestrian equipments, uniforms and appointments, banners and standards, hand fire-arms, edged-weapons, bullet-moulds, etc.

In arranging the collection, great care has been taken to illustrate as obviously as possible the historical development of the science of weapon-making, and nearly every epoch in the history of fire-arms is well represented in the museum.

The Museum is open to the public 1 to 2:30 P. M. every Wednesday, fee 10 öre, and between October and May free on Sundays at the same hours; but visitors may gain admission any day between ten and twelve o'clock in the morning, on applying to the "*Tygmästare*," whose office is to the left in the yard.

The Fishery Museum, 43, Mästersamuelsgatan, second floor, open to the public, *free*, on week-days 12 to 3 P. M., on Sundays 1 to 3 P. M.

The Hygienic Museum, fee 10 öre, and **The Anatomical Museum**, both in the Karolinska Medical Institute, open on Sundays 1 to 3 P. M.

The Museum of the Academy of Agriculture, 4, Luntmakaregatan, free to the public every week-day 12 to 3 P. M.

The Swedish Museum of Geological Research, 36, Mästersamuelsgatan, free to the public on Mondays and Thursdays 1 to 3 P. M.

The Museum of the Polytechnic School, 36, Mästersamuelsgatan, free on Tuesdays 12 to 2 P. M.

The Royal Library is located in the southern part of Humlegården. This great institution has a magnificent building with an unsurpassed site. The rich literary treasures it contains are kept in the most perfect order, so as to be easily accessible and yet safe.

To the right of the entrance, on the ground floor is the large exhibition-hall, in which a number of rare and valuable manuscripts, prints, bindings, and autograph-letters are kept in glass cases. The most voluminous of the manuscripts is the so-called "Devil's Bible," which, according to old tradition, was written in one night by a monk condemned to death, but who was to be pardoned if he could copy the whole Bible in one night; this he is said to have done with the aid of the devil, who has left his picture on a whole page; hence the name. The leaves, about one and a half by three feet, are parchment, made of asses' hides, and it took three hundred hides to make the book. It was captured in a monastery in Prague during the Thirty Years' War and brought to Sweden.

Here we also find the renowned *Codex Aureus*, a Latin translation of the four Gospels from the sixth or seventh century. It is written in gold letters on parchment, the leaves being alternately white and violet. Another interesting relic is a printed Latin Bible which once belonged to Martin Luther, with a number of notes in his handwriting in the margin. The oldest Swedish book still preserved, the provincial law of *Vestergötland*, written about 1280 or 1290, is also one of the treasures of the Library.

There is a large and handsome reading-room, fitted with desks for the convenience of those who consult the literature of the Library, which contains more than 300,000 books and about 12,000 manuscripts, many of them being very rare and valuable. Besides the very complete collection of Swedish literature, it has a large number of standard works in the English, French, and German languages. The books may all be consulted in the Library, and most of them are also lent to properly accredited persons for use at home. The Library is a great institution, and excellently managed. Open, free of charge, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. and 5 to 7 P. M. every week-day except Holy-days.

Besides the Royal Library there are the following libraries and archives:

The Library of the Academy of Liberal Arts, 32, Fredsgatan, open to the public on Mondays and Wednesdays 1 to 3 P. M.

The Library of the Pharmaceutic Institute, 20, Wallingatan, open at hours advertised on the door.

The Library of the Karolinska Medical Institute, 3, Handverkaregatan, free on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays 6 to 8 P. M.

The Library of the Academy of War, 10, Riddarholmen, open on Wednesdays and Saturdays 2 to 3 P. M.

The Library of the Academy of Agriculture, 43, Mästersamuelsgatan, open on Wednesdays and Saturdays 12 to 2 P. M.

The Library of the Society of Physicians, 19, Jakobsgatan, open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays 7 to 8 P. M.

Läsesalongen (The Reading Room). Corner of Klarabergsgatan and Beridarebansgatan (top of Hamngatan); large supply of English books, papers, and magazines. Open on week-days 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., on Sundays 2 to 10 P. M. Entrance-fee 20 öre, five tickets for 75 öre.

The Library of the Academy of Music, 2, Stallgatan, open every day, except Sundays and Holy-days, 10 to 11 A. M., on Saturdays 10 to 12 A. M.

The Library of the Patent and Trade-Mark Office, 18, Brunkebergstorg. Free admission. Open every day, except Sundays and Holy-days, 11 A. M. to 3 P. M. and Wednesdays and Saturdays (except Holy-days) 7 to 9 P. M.

The Library of the Diet, 5, Birger Jarl's Torg, open during the sessions of the Diet every day 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.; at other times Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

The Library of the Central Statistic Bureau, 2, Storkyrkobrinken, open free of charge every week-day 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

The Library of the Polytechnic High-school, 95 A, Drottninggatan. Free, Mondays and Thursdays 12 to 2 P. M., Saturdays 4 to 6 P. M.

The Library of the Polytechnic School, 36, Mästersamuelsgatan, open on Mondays and Thursdays 7 to 9 P. M., Tuesdays and Fridays 1 to 3 P. M., and Sundays 9:30 to 11 A. M.

The Library of the Royal Academy of Sciences, 94, Drottninggatan, open every day, except Sundays and Holy-days 12 to 3 P. M.

The Library and Antiquarian Topographical Archives of the Academy of Literature, in the National Museum.

The Riks Archives, 3, Arkivgatan, open every week-day 10 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

The Archives of the Navy on Skeppsholmen. Admission on special application, Tuesdays and Fridays 10 to 11 A. M.

Kammararkivet (Records of Exchequer), 13, Birger Jarl's Torg, open every week-day 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

The Military Archives, 10, Riddarholmen, open every week-day 10:30 A. M. to 3 P. M. Free.

The Palace Archives, in the north-west wing of the Palace, open Tuesdays and Fridays 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.



C. Adelsköld, phot.

STATUE OF LINNÆUS IN THE PARK HUMLEGÅRDEN.
(Behind the Royal Library).

PARKS.

Starting from the Gustavus Adolphus Square and passing between the new Opera Building and St. Jacob's Church, we come to *Kungsträdgården* (The King's Garden), a charming park and promenade in the heart of the city, with lawns, shrubbery, and flowers, and adorned by Molin's Fountain, a beautiful work of art, and by statues of Charles XII. and Charles XIII. There are handsome promenades on both sides of the park, planted with rows of lime-trees. Every Sunday noon, the park is thronged with people in holiday attire, who have come to look at the Guard Parade and at each other; and the place is then a veritable vanity-fair. The south end of the park is intersected by Arsenalsgatan, and down this street the Guard Parade, preceded by a fine band, marches every day at noon, on its way to the Palace. (See p. 20).

Proceeding up Arsenalsgatan in the direction from which the Guard Parade came, we soon come to *Berzelii Park* adjoining Norrmalm's Square. In this park, there is a fine statue of the great chemist, Berzelius, after whom the park is named, and a fountain. (See p. 35). On the south-west side of Berzelii Park, are Bern's Saloons, a favourite resort of the Stockholmians.

Below the North Bridge, in the middle of the stream, is a handsome little park called *Strömparterren*. (See p. 16). It is just like the parquette of a theatre set in the middle of the rapids, which rush swiftly past on either side. This is also a much frequented resort in the beautiful summer evenings.

Humlegården is the gem of the parks within the city limits. It has for its central ornament a statue of Linnaeus, the great botanist (see p. 32); in the north-east corner, on a steep little hill, is a statue of the renowned chemist, Schéele; and in the south-west corner is Hasselberg's statue, "The Grandfather," not far from the massive building of the Royal Library.

But the park on which Stockholm prides itself,—its glory and the pleasure-resort of the people at large,—is *Djur-gården* (literally: "Animal-garden"). It was formerly the King's hunting-ground and deer-park, and embraced a large area of land just north-east of the city, but the name is now generally used to designate a peninsula, isolated from the main-



Roesler, phot.

MOLIN'S FOUNTAIN IN KUNGSTRÄDGÅRDEN.



Axel Sjöberg & Co., phot.

KUNGSTRÄDGÅRDEN.

land by a little canal crossing its isthmus. This lovely park, which is just on the north-eastern outskirts of the city, is not at all artificial, but consists of hill and dale, meadows and woods, just as God made them. There are, however, good roads and picturesque little foot-paths winding in and out among the hills and rocks, across the meadows and through the woods. The ground is everywhere covered with a rich carpet of wild grasses, and the hillsides are heavily wooded with giants oaks, elms, maples, ash-trees, birches, and alders (the latter growing to big trees), interspersed with pines and hemlocks. The first object of interest just after crossing the bridge is the new building of the Northern Museum. The Royal Chateau, *Rosendal*, is located on the north side of Djurgården, and on the south is the *Manilla Institute* for deaf and dumb. On this side, too, and in the neighbourhood of *Skansen*, are the *Tivoli* beer-gardens, situated on a rocky slope, and close by are the *Alhambra Concert Hall*, the *Arena Theatre*, and the famous Restaurant and Café, *Hasselbacken*.

The Stockholm Exhibition of 1897 will be located in the north-western part of Djurgården, on either side of the bridge leading to the city. At the present writing, Dec. 1896, the Exhibition Buildings are nearly finished, and a large force of workmen are engaged in erecting a new bridge near the site of the old one.

The Haga Park, in which the Royal Chateau of Haga is situated, lies immediately north of the city limits. This park is very large and handsome, well-kept, and much frequented, especially by the people living in the north part of the city. A great number of travellers also visit Haga both on account of the beauty of the scenery and the historic associations of the Chateau and its surroundings. The park contains the gigantic



Fr. G. Klemming, phot.

STATUE OF THE CHEMIST BERZELIUS AND FOUNTAIN IN THE BERZELII PARK.



L. Larsson, phot.

STATUE OF CHARLES XII., IN KUNGSTRÄDGÅRDEN.

foundation of a castle whose enormous piles of masonry remind one of what the Bible says somewhere about the man who began to build without counting the cost. This foundation was laid by Gustavus III., who did much to improve the park. Many of the walls are wide enough at the top to allow a carriage and four to drive along them very comfortably.

The Duchess of Dalecarlia resides in the Chateau, which is, however, no very imposing building. (See p. 38).

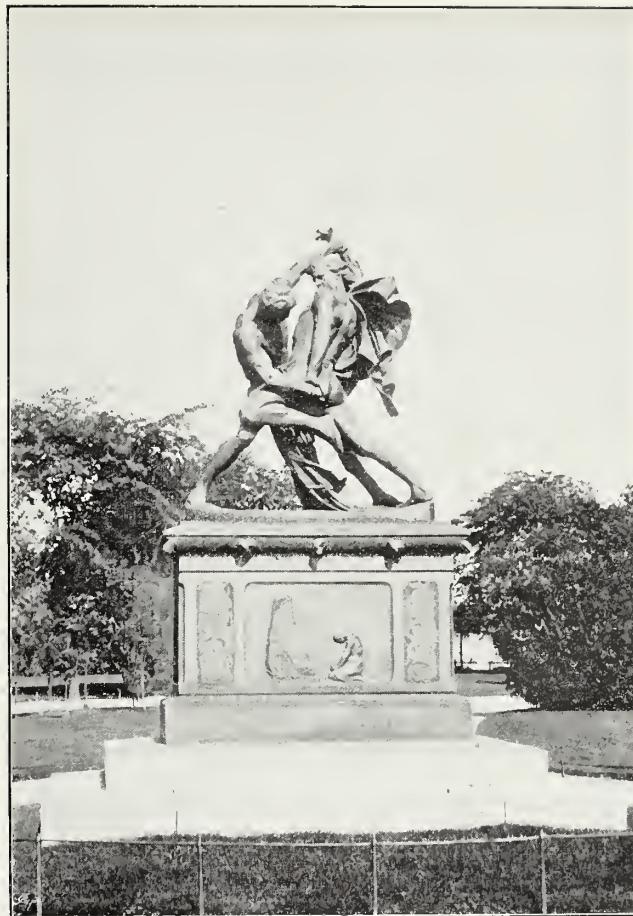
On Sundays, this park and Djurgården are thronged with the families of artisans and tradesmen,—fathers and mothers taking part in the gambols of the children and enjoying the summer day.

There are several handsome *church-yards* in the city no more used as burial-places but transformed into beautifully kept parks, thus affording healthy breathing-places in the heart of the city.

The refining influence of parks seems to be thoroughly appreciated by the Stockholm authorities; for they keep them in fine condition, making them attractive to the class of people most in need of them, and if these people were not attracted to the parks, they might spend their leisure hours to much less advantage both to themselves and to the community in which they live.

STATUES.

A large number of finely made statues adorn the parks and public places of the city, besides those already mentioned; viz., those of *Linnæus*, *Schéele*, and the "Grandfather" in Humlegården, of *Berzelius* in Berzelii Park, of *Charles XII.* and *Charles XIII.* in Kungsträdgården, and of *Gustavus Adolphus* in the Square named after him. The little lawn on the north side of the National Museum is made attractive by several bronze statues, among which is a fine group with bass-reliefs on the four sides of the bronze pedestal. It is called "*Bältespännarne*"



Axel Lindahl, phot.

THE BELTED CHAMPIONS (BÄLTESTPÄNNARNE).
By Molin.



Wilh. Lange, phot.

HAGA CHATEAU.

in Swedish, which means, freely translated, "The Belted Champions," but most English guide-books call it simply "The Wrestlers." This interesting work of art is made from a model by the Swedish sculptor, Molin, and a plaster of Paris cast of it is preserved in the Museum itself. It represents two Vikings bound tightly together by a large, strong belt around their waists. Each holds a short knife in his right hand, while the left hand of either antagonist tightly grasps the knife-hand of the other by the wrist. The group is full of life and action and is greatly admired by visitors, not only on account of its purely artistic merits, but also because of its unique historic character. The groups in bass-relief on the pedestal represent the causes of the quarrel, the challenge, and the woman sorrowing over the grave.

In a small park near the Central Railway Station, stands the statue of *Baron Nils Ericson*, the father of the Swedish railways, as he may almost be called,—the George Stephenson of Sweden. He was one of the greatest civil engineers Sweden has ever known, and besides promoting the development of the railway system in Sweden, he took a prominent part in the construction of several canals, among them the Gotha Canal from Stockholm to Gothenburg. He was a brother of the immortal John Ericson who designed the "Monitor," so famous in the American war against slavery.

On the great quay, "Skeppsbron," we find the statue of *Gustavus III.*, the clever diplomat and ardent lover of art and literature. He drew up a new Constitution, promoted free-trade, abolished torture, regulated the finances, founded the Swedish Academy in 1786, and made war with Russia which ended with the naval victory of the Swedes at Svensksund, 1790. He was greatly renowned as a patron of art and literature, and was a successful dramatist and orator. He was shot while attending a masquerade ball at the Royal Opera.



Roesler, phot.

STATUE OF CHARLES XIV., NEAR THE LOCKS.



Axel Lindahl, phot.

STATUE OF GUSTAVUS VASA IN THE RIDDARHUS SQUARE.
(Riddarhuset in background).

Continuing south to "Slussen" (The Locks), we come to the *Square of Charles XIV.* (Karl Johans Torg) with the equestrian statue of Charles XIV., who, before his adoption by the Swedish King, Charles XIII., was Bernadotte, the famous field marshal of Napoleon, and who became the father and founder of the present dynasty. He accomplished the union of Norway with Sweden, encouraged free commerce, and did much toward the construction of the Gotha Canal. (See p. 39).

In Riddarholmen Square, in front of Riddarhuset, stands the statue of *Gustavus I.*, or *Gustavus Vasa*, as he is frequently called, the founder of the Vasa Dynasty. He was the young and brave nobleman who delivered Sweden from the Danish yoke of oppression and bloody tyranny. Gustavus was hiding in Gripsholm Castle when the Stockholm Blood Bath broke out, but on hearing of his father's execution, he fled to the remote province of Dalecarlia, where he was hunted by the Danes for about a year, but at last he raised an army of Dalecarlian peasants, made war against the intruding Danes, drove them out of the country, and became King of Sweden on June 6th, 1523.

In the garden on the opposite side of Riddarhuset, stands the statue of *Axel Oxenstierna*, the famous Prime Minister of Sweden during the reigns of Gustavus Adolphus and his daughter, Queen Christina. He brought about the Brömsebro treaty of peace in 1645, and played a prominent part in the Westphalian treaty of 1648, drew up the Constitution of 1634, made revolutionising laws in regard to industry, commerce, and civil economy, and did many other great deeds.

On Riddarholmen, close to the Riddarholm Church, stands the statue of *Birger Jarl*, the founder of Stockholm, who died in the year 1266, and in whose honour the statue was erected in 1854, nearly 600 years after his death.

In the gardens of Hasselbacken, in Djurgården, is a fine statue of *Bellman*, that genial poet, the Anakreon of Sweden. A quarter of a mile beyond Hasselbacken farther up the park, under some venerable oaks stands a large bust of the poet,

CHURCHES.

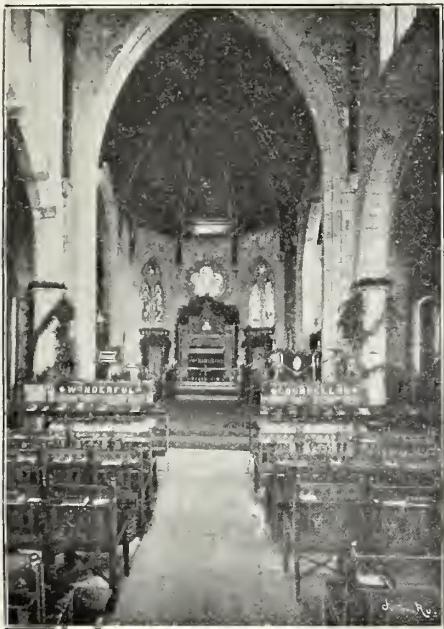
Storkyrkan (St. Nicolai Church), is the oldest church in Stockholm. It lies near the south-west corner of the Palace. Here the Kings and Queens of Sweden are crowned. A few steps to the south is *St. Gertrude's Church*, partly destroyed by fire in 1878, and since then restored.

St. Catherine's Church on the South Side is an architectural curiosity. It is built in the form of a Greek cross, and in the centre, with no other support than the arches of the roof, is a large tower. *St. Clara's* and *St. John's Churches* are handsome edifices, the last-named quite new. *St. Jacob's Church* is located next door to the new Opera, with only a narrow street between. It is a handsome old church with restored interior decorations and a very fine old portal. The *Gustavus Adolphus Church* is a short distance to the east of the city.

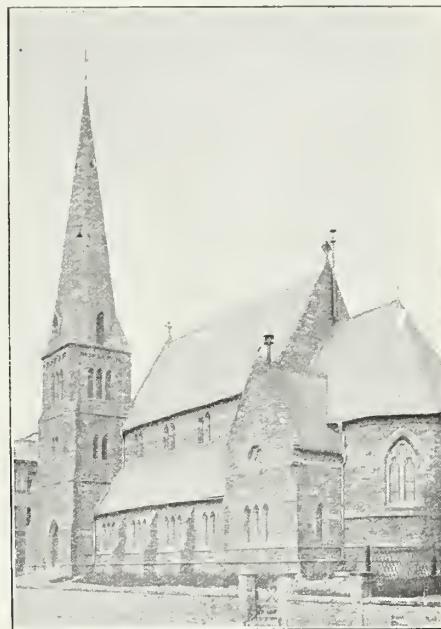
The *English Church* in Wallingatan is a tasteful structure of red sandstone. Divine service with sermon in English is held here every Sunday at 11 A. M. and at 6 P. M.

Besides the above-named churches, there are two *Roman Catholic chapels*,—*St. Eugenia's Chapel* in Norra Smedjegatan, only a few steps from Hamngatan, and *St. Eric's Chapel* on the South Side; the latter, the Bishop's church, being quite new. Low mass is celebrated every day in both chapels at seven and eight o'clock in the morning, and on Sunday mornings at eight o'clock in *St. Eric's*, and seven and nine o'clock in *St. Eugenia's*; high mass with sermon every Sunday morning at eleven o'clock in both chapels.

There is also a *Greek Church* and several fine chapels belonging to different sects.



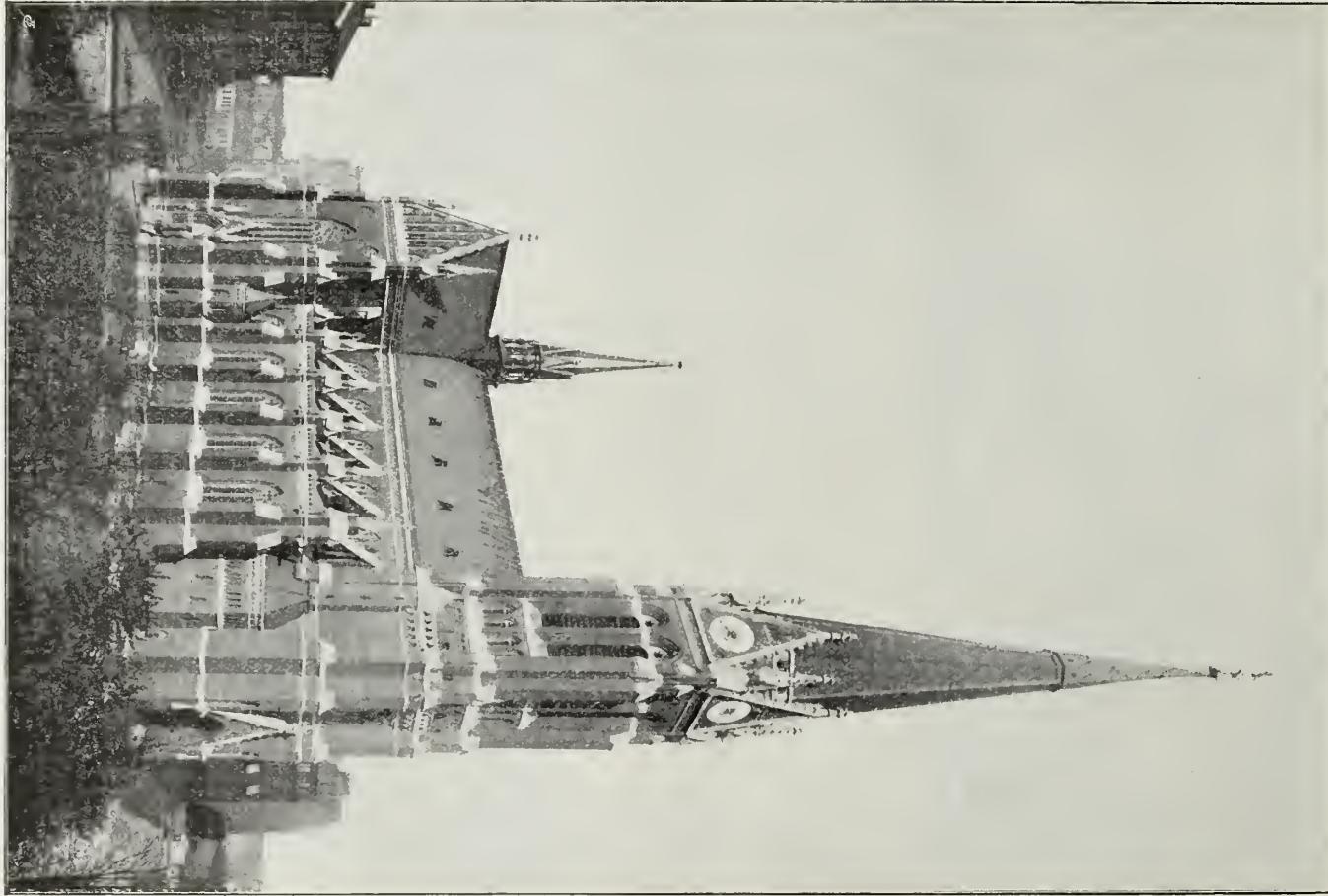
THE INTERIOR OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH.



THE EXTERIOR OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH.

Axel Lindahl, phot.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (JOHANNES Kyrka).



EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Sweden has a world-wide fame for its thorough and practically conducted schools and universities, there being two universities, one in Upsala and one in Lund. In Stockholm there are three colleges, Stockholm's högskola (nearly equivalent to a university), the Karolinska Medical and Surgical College, and the Polytechnic College; the Royal Academy of Liberal Arts, the Academy of Music, the Academies of Agriculture and Arboriculture, military and nautical academies, the Pharmaceutical Institute, the Veterinary Institute, four high schools, three five-form grammar schools, and a seven-form common school in every parish, besides a seminary for female teachers, several schools for girls, technical schools, gymnastic schools, sloyd-schools, the Manilla Deaf and Dumb School and its seminary for teachers, Tysta Skolan (also for deaf and dumb), a school for blind people, a school for idiots, and many private schools of different kinds.

The Common Schools are exceptionally good, and have palatial school-houses, well lighted and well ventilated, and supplied with all modern appliances. The system of instruction used at these schools is universally admitted to be excellent. According to the latest edition of Hickmann's "Geografisch-statisticher Taschen Atlas," only 0.6 percent. of the inhabitants of Sweden are unable to read, in contrast to 1.4 percent. in the German Empire and 14 percent. in England. This speaks well for Sweden and for Swedish common schools. In these schools instruction is given in Christian doctrine, Swedish, writing, arithmetic, geometry, geography, history, elementary natural science, singing, drawing, gymnastics, and sloyd; the latter being optional.

In the year 1893, there were 705,905 common-school pupils and 13,448

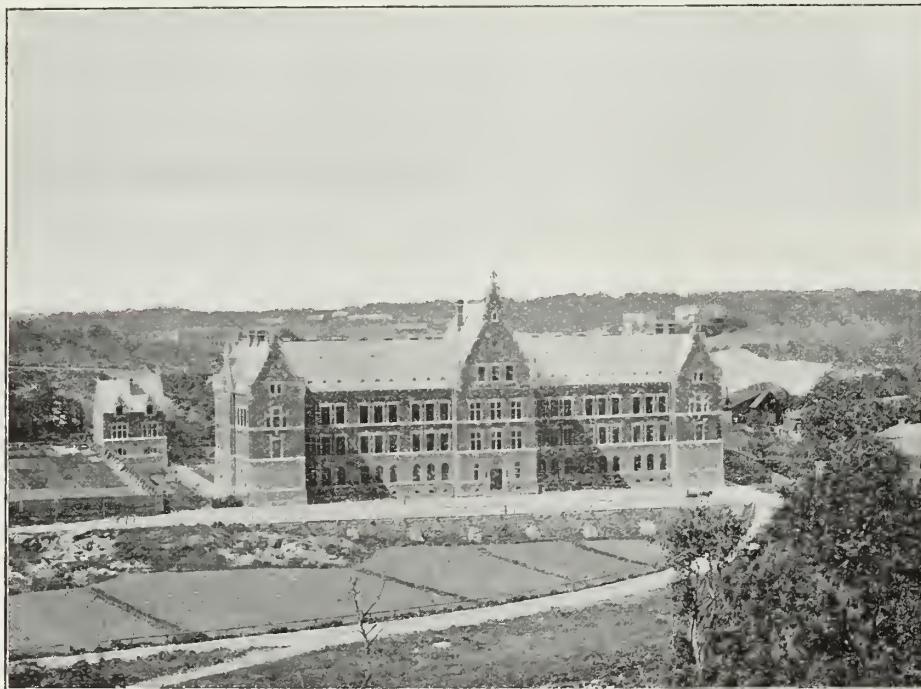


C. Lidman, phot.

THE ST. MARY'S COMMON SCHOOL.

regular common-school teachers besides 845 who taught sloyd and other similar branches, while the total population of Sweden that year was only 4,824,150. By these figures we see that the instruction of the poorer classes is not neglected in Sweden. Children are generally sent to the common schools during eight years, from their eighth to their fifteenth year,

but if extreme poverty makes it impossible to give them so long a course of education, they may leave school earlier if they can pass an examination in Christian doctrine, reading, writing, the four elementary rules of arithmetic, and singing of hymns. Regular teachers in common schools are provided with a pension of 75 percent. of their salary when they are 55 years old and have taught at least 30 years, or earlier if disabled by incurable disease, and at their death, their widows and children are given a pension of from £ 8 to £ 17 per year. There are seminaries for instructing common-school teachers, one of which is situated in Stockholm. The courses at these seminaries embrace four years, and include, besides the common branches, pedagogics and methodics. Sweden has also 25 higher common schools or agricultural schools.



Fredrika Gimberg, phot.

THE ST. JOHN'S COMMON SCHOOL.

university. In the fourth form and upwards, the pupils are divided into two lines or courses, the *Latin* and the "*real*". In the sixth form, the Latin course is divided into *Line A*, excluding both Latin and Greek, and *Line B*, in which English is studied instead of Greek.

The High Schools

in Stockholm have seven forms, the two highest covering two years each. Thus it takes nine years to go through one of these schools, and the final examination entitles the pupil to matriculate at the

The school-year embraces 36 weeks divided into two terms. The weekly number of school-hours varies from 27 to 32, besides the time used in singing, gymnastic exercises, and chapel.

The subjects studied at these schools are: Christian doctrine, Swedish, Latin, Greek, German, English, French, history, geography, psychology, logic, mathematics, natural sciences, writing, and drawing, besides gymnastic and military exercises, and optional sloyd.

There are two categories of regular teachers at the high schools,—lectors and adjuncts. The lectors must all be doctors from one of the universities, but the adjuncts are only required to be graduates. Before either lectors or adjuncts are accepted, they must teach a whole year on trial under the supervision of an experienced master.

The sloyd is a great factor in Swedish pedagogics and the masters in this branch must all take a course of instruction at the world-renowned Sloyd Seminary at Nääs, in south-western Sweden. Three different kinds of sloyd are taught in the Stockholm schools,—wood-sloyd, pasteboard-sloyd, and metal-sloyd. Tourists especially interested in this system of training, may gain permission to see how it is carried on in Stockholm by applying to the sloyd inspector of the common schools.

THEATRES.

There are no less than five theatres in Stockholm besides the Royal Opera and the Royal Dramatic. The two latter are very good, and a new Opera Building is nearly finished. The Swedes are excellent singers by nature and the Swedish language is especially suitable for song, in addition to which the artists at the Opera have all had an excellent training abroad. The Royal Dramatic artists are much renowned for their beautiful and distinct pronunciation.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

In Sweden sports and pastimes are divided into two categories,—those suitable for summer and those suitable for winter. To the former belong sailing, swimming, rowing, bicycling, and foot-journeys; to the latter belong skating, skate-sailing, snowshoeing, and sliding on the “*sparkstötting*,” a skeleton sledge peculiar to Sweden. Thus we see that Stockholm offers a varying programme of sports and pastimes, hardly to be equalled in any other country.

SUMMER.

That the Baltic and Lake Mälar afford a perfect paradise for those interested in rowing and sailing, is quite clear. These large expanses of water, with their picturesque island scenery and with their bays, inlets, and sounds, give an opportunity for the most ideal sailing for weeks at a time without any fear of dullness or sameness. Summer in the

North is also specially adapted to the convenience of the sportsman and the pleasure-seeker. The air is mild, but not hot, and there is practically no night. It is never really dark in Stockholm from the middle of May till the middle of August, and the nights are so cool and refreshing, so calm and peaceful, that one can hardly bear to go to bed.

Sailing and rowing are the oldest of Stockholm sports, and may be traced back into the dim Viking ages. The narrow sounds and straits so plentiful both in the Baltic archipelago and Lake Mälar, have much encouraged the use and improvement of small craft, and the Stockholm Sailing and Yachting Club can show many fine types of this kind of vessels; but yachts of twenty tons' burden and over are not so plentiful. Almost every Sunday during the summer, there are races between the different sailing clubs, among which the most eminent are the Swedish, the Lidingö, and the Vaxholm Clubs. The races themselves are generally triangular. Distance races also take place, but seldom exceed sixty or seventy English miles.

The Yacht Races of Svenska Segelsällskapet take place annually on the first Sunday in August on Kanholms Fjärd in the Stockholm archipelago. This is a great *fête* for the lover of sailing. When the races are ended, and the fleet returns to Stockholm in the evening, the shores and the villas along the ship-channel are illuminated with thousands of torches, and every villa-owner takes pride in thus paying homage to this popular sailing-sport. Rockets and squibs intersect the air in all directions, and from the fleet of yachts and from the escorting steamers, peel the strains of military music. If the evening is fine, all this forms a lively and impressive scene which is quite unique.

There are two types of boats peculiar to the Stockholm archipelago; one of them is the *skuta*, a spacious, two-masted boat carrying an enormous mainsail. The archipelago *skuta* is mostly used for freight, but is a very good sailor and especially adapted for tacking before the wind, since it is broad-beamed and of small draught. Another characteristic boat is the *skölibåt*,—the fishing-boat of the archipelago,—a long, narrow vessel, which sails splendidly, and is a very good sea-going boat.

Rowing, as a sport, has not become fully developed in Stockholm until the beginning of the present decennium, but it has, nevertheless, already become quite popular, and has worked great improvements in the construction of pleasure-boats. Stockholm has a great many rowing-clubs, the most prominent of which are Stockholm's Rowing Society and the Mälar Rowing Club, both of which exclusively use outriggers, while others use pleasure-boats. The surroundings of Stockholm, and in fact the whole of Sweden, is a perfect Eldorado for the canoe-man, for he can traverse the most beautiful part of the country on the network of rivers and lakes extending their long arms in every direction.

Swimming-shows are another characteristic of Stockholm. During the summer, bathing and swimming are considered two of the daily occupations of the Stockholmians; and the city encourages these healthful recreations in every possible way, providing all the school-children with tickets to the great bathing-houses, which at certain hours simply swarm with children. For the poor workman, daily toil is lightened by giving him an opportunity of bathing night and morning for the nominal fee of five öre, or less than a penny. *Stockholms Bad- och Simetablissement*, the largest bathing-house in town, has a very central and advantageous situation on the bridge leading from the Central Station to Riddarholmen. It is in the middle of the outlet of Lake Mälar, and is consequently constantly supplied with flowing, fresh water. It has a very



Bengt Orling, phot.

THE RACES.

fine exterior, the basins are large and deep, and it is supplied with high towers and good spring-boards. The best time to visit this bathing-house is between one and four o'clock, when both the gentlemen's and the ladies' departments are filled to the last place. Suddenly one of the teachers admonishes the bathers to make room for a diver, and those below the spring-board hurry out of the way, a white figure comes rushing out on the spring-board, takes a wild leap into the air, turns several somersaults, and dives into the water. In Stockholm there are very few young persons who cannot swim, and one frequently even sees silver heads among the swimmers. There are several swimming-shows during the summer, but the great show comes off in August. This is one of the sights of Stockholm, and its equal can hardly be seen elsewhere in the world. The great, deep basin is filled with lookers-on, and outside the bathing-house are enormous crowds of people eager to see, at least, *the shadow* of a diver as he shoots through the air. The show begins by giving Jubilee-master wreaths to those who passed their examination in swimming fifty years ago. They are venerable old gentlemen that form a circle around the promotor, who is always a prominent member of the Society. Then the candidates for the degree of "swimming-master" show their skill, and are rewarded with wreathes of oak and willow leaves. Finally comes the examination of male and female swimmers. Many of the ladies are just as clever in diving as the gentlemen, and thundering applause greets their daring leaps and skillful maneuvers in the water.

Athletic Contests.—These take place very frequently in different places and under the supervision of different societies. Among the various kinds of sport represented at these contests, may be mentioned springing, jumping (both with and without hurdles), wrestling, tug-of-war, sledge-throwing, putting the shot, tossing the caber, bow-and-arrow shooting, spear-throwing, etc., besides gymnastic contests according to the Swedish gymnastic system, and fencing of different kinds. There is a large athletic park (*Idrottsparken*) in Valhallavägen, where all kinds of sport-contests are held.

Horse Races are held every spring and autumn on the splendid racing ground in Ladugårdsgärdet, the undulating plain just north of the city limits which is used as a military drilling-ground.

Horse Shows are held every spring, at which prizes are awarded to the finest horses and equipages. Prize-riding also occurs at these horse-shows and all Stockholm comes to them to see and be seen.

WINTER.

Winter does not really commence in Stockholm before Christmas; December is only a transition from the dark, dismal autumn to the cold, fresh northern winter, which is most severe in January and February, but continues almost uninterrupted till the beginning of April. Before Christmas, however, there is now and then a snow-shower, the ground is frozen, and the smooth expanses of ice draw large crowds of children and adults to the skating-rinks. Between Christmas and New Year's Day, the north wind comes with real winter. All at once the thermometer sinks to 12 or 15 degrees (Centigrade), the air becomes clear, the nights are cold, biting cold, and the wind ceases to blow. All the streams and bays, and sounds are now covered with a thin crust of transparent green ice. Woolen merchants and furriers begin to be overwhelmed with commerce; the people in the street take a quicker pace, and their breath resembles smoke as it

puffs out of their mouth and nostrils. The youths, who are enjoying their Christmas holidays, hurry to Nybroviken or some of the other natural skating rinks, which now present a very lively picture; and in the shops of the dealers in sporting-articles, there is an enormous demand for skates and snow-shoes. Finally the snow comes down in earnest, clouds cover the sky, which now takes on a dull leaden colour. First only a few large flakes fall slowly and gracefully, but the air is soon completely filled with snow-crystals, enveloping everything in a veil of white. The snow-fall still continues, and all uneven places are smoothed over with the immaculate mantle; waggons and equipages have disappeared as if by magic and given place to sledges with their tinkling bells. But the North Stream is still seething and foaming, and it must be a very severe winter that can fetter these turbulent rapids, and even then, not till the waters of the Baltic have risen to almost the level of those in Lake Mälar.

The same bays and inlets and sounds that afforded such fine sailing and rowing during the summer are now transformed into skating-rinks; the same hills that during the summer were covered with verdure and flowers, making the most ideal landscape for the pencil of the artist, are now changed into toboggan and snowshoe slides. The rink belonging to the Stockholm General Skating Club, lies on the North Side, near the Grand Hotel. It is one of the largest and best rinks in the world, and is greatly praised by all champion skaters visiting Stockholm. It is open not only to the members of the Club, but also to the public. On the outside of the inner rink, there is a special racing-course, on which all the skating-races in Stockholm have taken place except that of 1894. There is also a public skating-rink between Riddarholmen and the South Side, besides one near the bridge leading over to Kungsholmen, and one on the sound between Djurgården and the mainland, not to speak of the small rinks improvised in most of the school-yards. One of the most attractive pleasures that Stockholm offers the



SKATE-SAILERS AT SALTSJÖBÄDEN.

skater is the "distance skating." In the early part of the winter, before the snow falls, the large expanses of ice on Lake Mälar and the Baltic are smooth as glass, thus allowing the skater an almost unlimited field. Here and there we see white sails skimming over the ice; some of them do not seem to be attached

to anything, but glide along like birds; they are the skate-sails, which completely hide the skater on the windward side; others are the sails of ice-yachts. The art of skating is highly developed in Stockholm, and Nature seems to favour it by preparing vast rinks of clear smooth ice.



Dahlgren, phot.

SNOWSHOEING AT SALTSJÖBÄDEN.

as sliding with lightning speed down the steepest hills and taking leaps of 20 to 30 yards through the air in so doing.

The "*sparkstötting*" is also something quite peculiar to Sweden. It is a long skeleton of a sledge. To use the "*sparkstötting*" properly, you stand with one foot on one of the runners, hold on to the handles, and push the sledge along with the other foot.

Snowshoeing, which for a long time lay dormant, is now becoming very popular, thanks be to the "Society for the Promotion of Snowshoeing in Sweden." It is now one of the most liked and most healthful winter pastimes. From the north part of Sweden and from Finland, great quantities of snowshoes are imported yearly, and find a ready market in Stockholm. In snowshoeing, the Swedes are experts, and the Swedish snowshoe is quite unique, consisting of a narrow strip of board about five inches wide and an inch thick in the middle, and from six to nine feet long. It is much thinner and narrower towards the ends, and the front end runs out into a tip-tilted point. At the annual snowshoeing competitions, there is an opportunity of seeing some almost incredible feats, such



Fr. G. Klemming, phot.

DROTTNINGHOLM PALACE.

EXCURSIONS ON LAKE MÄLAR.

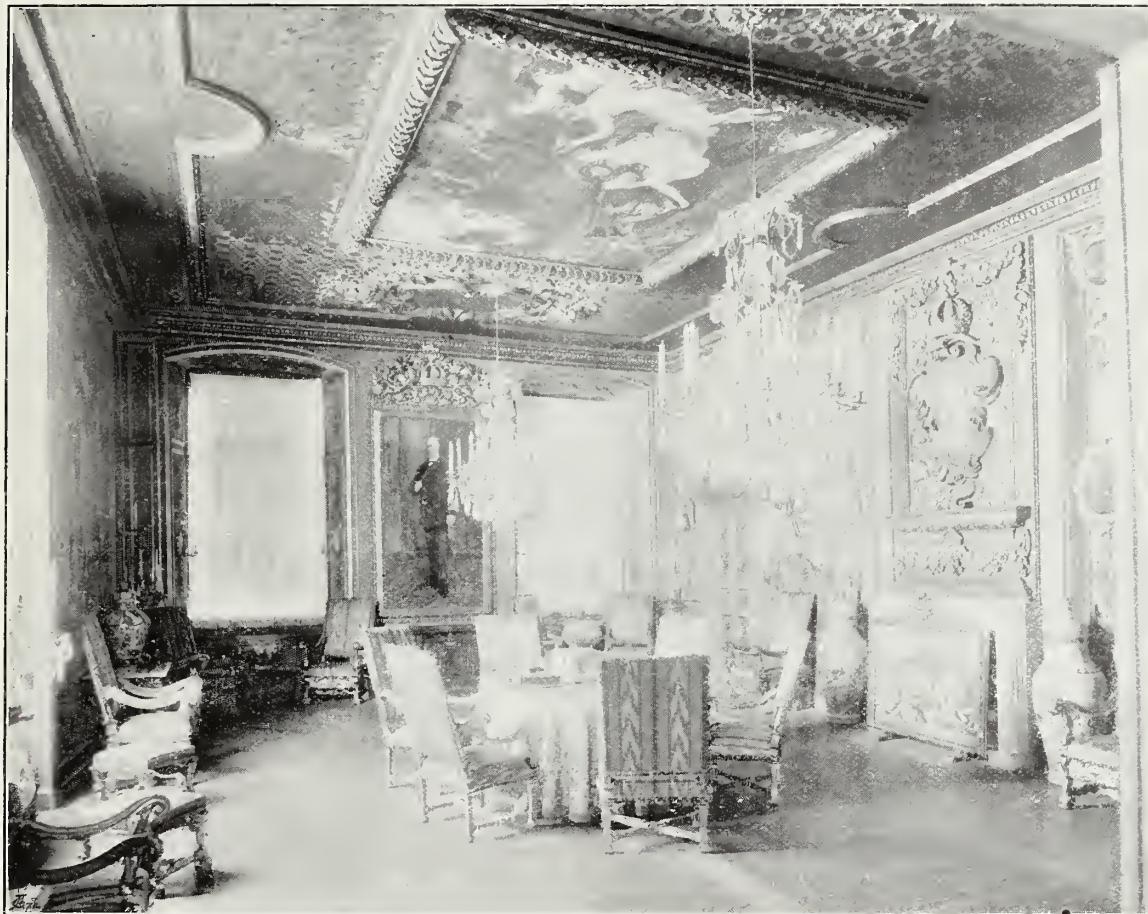
Lake Mälar extends inland nearly seventy-eight English miles west from Stockholm. This large body of water is cut up into a thousand bays, winding their tortuous way in all directions north and south, and studded with 1,300 large and small islands. Its deeply indented shores are lined with towns, villages, hamlets, churches, ruins, chateaux, old strong-holds, modern villas, farms, and meadows, alternating with huge masses of rock, wild and silent forests and limpid rivers; while its waters are ploughed by steamers and sailing-vessels on their way to and from Stockholm and the Baltic parts beyond. No less than one hundred and six churches on its shores and islands, can be counted from the deck of a steamer making a tour round the lake. I think it is one of the most interesting and beautiful lakes in the world.



Fr. G. Klemming, phot.

PARK AT DROTTNINGHOLM.

Drottningholms Slott (Queen's Island's Chateau).—This is the name of a Royal Chateau situated on Lofön, an island in Lake Mälar, about thirty-five minutes from Stockholm by steamer. Here the present King and Queen spend a part of nearly every summer. The Chateau itself is an imposing white structure of very considerable dimensions, built in the latter part of the seventeenth century by Queen Hedvig Eleonora, and its interior is very beautiful and costly; the wide and lofty vestibule, with its double staircase, its sculptures and frescoes, being a masterpiece of Tessin the younger. The Palace faces a little cove of Lake Mälar, whose sparkling waves break only a few yards from its white walls. The surrounding park, which stretches out on both sides and back of the palace, has a good fountain; and, here and there, dotted about among the trees, are marble statues. Two fine avenues of lime-trees run from the rear to a wooded hill on whose top a white marble image of the goddess Flora peeps out through the light green foliage.



Bengt Orling, phot.

THE OSCAR HALL IN DROTTNINGHOLM PALACE.

The steamer to Drottningholm starts from Riddarholmen, not far from the Upsala boat, and, beginning early in the morning, makes a trip every hour during the day. If the roads are in good condition and it is fine weather, a drive to Drottningholm in an open carriage may be preferred. It is only about six English miles.



E. Lindmark, phot.

GRIPSHOLM CASTLE.

been admiring the rapidly receding Capital, with its high cliffs on the South Side, and, on a group of islands in the middle, "Old Stockholm," with its venerable palace and three church-spires; but now the city is hidden from our view by a projecting point, and we devote our whole attention to the beauties of nature. We glide past one summer villa after another, winding in and out among wood-covered heights, which in some places rise

Gripsholm Castle.

—A visit to Stockholm would surely be very incomplete without making an excursion to this grand old monument of the past,—this ancient stronghold of the Vasa Kings,—which has played such a prominent part in Swedish history. It lies just on the outskirts of a little town called Mariefred, only about four hours by steamer (about 36 English miles) from Stockholm, and, besides its historical interest, is well worth the trouble of visiting, both on account of its unique architecture and its valuable collection of oil-portraits of the Royal and great of by-gone days; to say nothing of its extremely picturesque situation, the lovely views to be had from the lofty windows of its massive towers, and the charming lake-scenery through which the steamer passes on its way thither. We leave Riddarholmen in Stockholm early in the morning and after passing between the Scylla and Charybdis of Marieberg and Långholmen,—cartridge factory and state prison, we enter the ever varying and everywhere romantic panorama of Lake Mälär's island labyrinth. We have just

almost perpendicularly from the water's edge. The sombre foliage of the fir is enlivened by the beautiful light green of the birch, while here and there the weather-beaten face of an immense rock protrudes to give a wild grandeur to the scene. Thus the four hours pass quickly and happily, and we almost feel sorry that this enchanting journey is not twice as long. If preferred, this trip may be made by rail, but the steamer is surely more enjoyable in summer.

The original stronghold of Gripsholm was built on the site of the present castle by a great man called Bo Jonsson, in 1380 and probably got its name from the picture of a griffin (Swedish: *grip*) being emblazoned on its founder's escutcheon; but this castle was burnt in 1434, and the Gripsholm Castle of to-day was built by Gustavus I. year 1537. It then lay on an island and was approached by a draw-bridge which spanned the narrow channel of water separating it from the mainland.

This old castle has undergone many changes during all these centuries,—it has been the head quarters of the Court, it has been the property of a Cartusian monastery and has even been leased as a simple agricultural and industrial estate, it has been provincial, state, and Royal or political prison; it has resounded with the laughter and music of the gay Court, it has treasured up the groans and sighs of prisoners of all ranks from the lowest criminal up to Duke Johan and his brother King Eric XIV. The castle has been improved, increased in size, changed in shape, and so on till it is to-day quite a combination of the different styles of architecture which have been in vogue since it was first founded. It contains 198 rooms, and its collection of 1,700 oil-portraits is the greatest in Europe. Among these multitudes of portraits at Gripsholm, we even find Queen Elizabeth, Cromwell, Henry VIII., Mary Stuart, etc.

Besides the portraits at Gripsholm, there are many fine pieces of antique furniture and other curiosities, some of which are of great value.

The poetic traveller should see Gripsholm by moonlight. Sir Walter Scott says:

“If thou wouldst view fair Melrose aright,
Go visit it by the pale moonlight,”

and this may be said with equal truth of Gripsholm's Castle.

Upsala via Sigtuna and Skokloster.—There is a first-class railway from Stockholm to Upsala, but I think most travellers will prefer the cool deck of the steamer to the hot, dusty, stuffy compartments of the railway carriage, especially if the great beauty and charms of the lake scenery are taken at all into consideration. If you get enough of the lake on your way to Upsala, then you can return by train in the cool of evening, and thus you will be able not only to compare the scenery of the two routes, but also to see Sigtuna and Skokloster, which the railway does not touch.

We take the steamer (as usual in making excursions on Lake Mälar) at Riddarholmen, early in the morning and take the same course as when going to Drottningholm until we nearly reach that place; but then the steamer turns a little to the right, leaving an island of considerable extent between us and Drottningholm, goes slowly through a draw in a floating-bridge; giving us a glimpse of Drottningholm Palace, then glides on in a north-north-easterly direction through

scenery similar to that on the way to Gripsholm; and after about two hours, during which time we have gone under a swinging railway bridge and passed the Chateau of Lennartnäs, once owned by Lennart Torstensson, one of the greatest heroes of the Thirty Years' War, and the ruins of the Castle, Almare-stäket, within whose walls the Upsala Archbishop, Gustavus Trolle, long defied Sten Sture, we turn to the left between high, densely wooded hills and enter Tärn Sund, the most picturesque part of the trip. Straight before us the old town of Sigtuna lies sleepily on its sunny hillside. This is the oldest city of central Sweden, and was formerly one of the richest and most prosperous towns in the kingdom, with

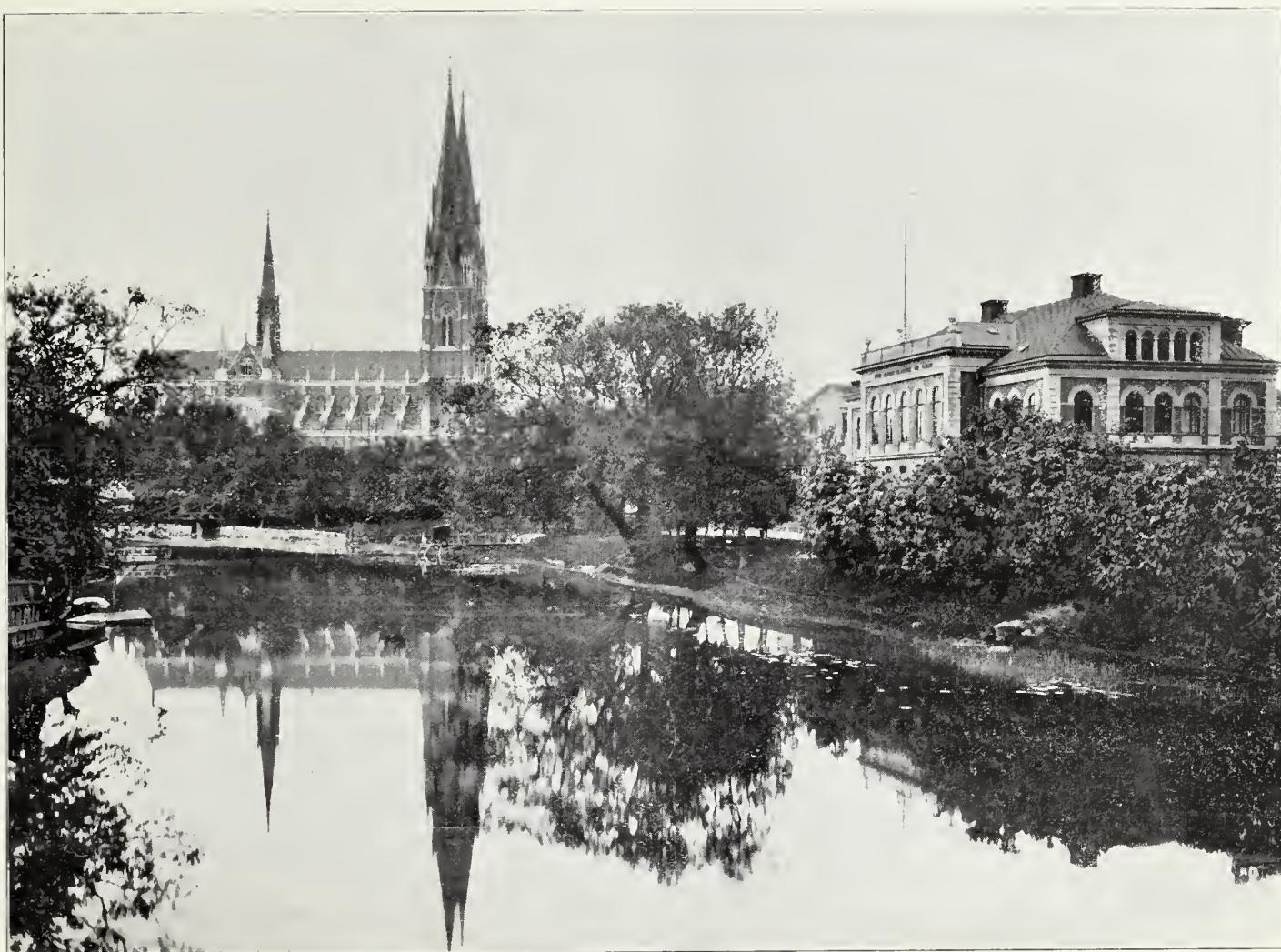
many churches, cloisters, and guilds; but it is now only a shadow of its former self, with but 650 inhabitants. It was destroyed by the Estonian vikings in their great incursion of 1181. They carried away, as part of their spoils, two massive silver doors, taken from the choir of one of the churches, and these doors, it is said, now adorn a church in Novgorod, Russia. There is little left of interest in Sigtuna except the church-ruins, which are well worth seeing. The Bishop of Swealand once resided in Sigtuna and saga tells of a still more ancient Sigtuna, the "För-Sigtuna" or prehistoric Sigtuna.

Further on we see the four towers and grey walls of Skokloster peeping forth from among the fir-trees. This is an imposing chateau erected in 1649 by Field-Marshal Charles Gustavus Wrangel, near the former site of an ancient cloister belonging to the Cistercian nuns from the thirteenth to the sixteenth century. It was handed down from Wrangel to his son-in-law, Nils Brahe, and is still the property of the Brahe family. The builder, Charles Gustavus Wrangel, filled the chateau with spoils from the Thirty Years' War, and this, in addition to a beautiful and very valuable collection of portraits, a rare armoury containing, among other in-

Axel Lindahl, phot. SKOKLOSTER.

teresting objects, the shield of Charles the Great, and a grand library of 25,000 volumes, makes Skokloster one of the most interesting museums in Sweden.

Proceeding on our way past Skokloster, we enter a larger expanse of water, with beautiful shores, and with handsome farms, villages, and churches in the distance; then pass through a draw-bridge into the Fyris River, up which we steam for six or seven miles until we reach our destination at 2 P. M., after a charming trip of five hours. The landscape on both sides of the river as we approach Upsala, looks rich and fruitful. On our left, about three miles from the city is a handsome wooded ridge on whose top the Ultuna Agricultural Institute is situated, and a little further on, loom up the pink walls of the Governor's Palace and the twin spires of the grand Cathedral. To our right we have a large plain,—almost a prairie,—with several churches and the grave-mounds of Gamla Upsala visible in the distance.



A. Larsson, phot.

CATHEDRAL AT UPSALA.

Sweden has two state universities,—one at Upsala and one at Lund in southern Sweden, but the former is the older, larger, and more celebrated of the two. Upsala is a city of about 22,000 inhabitants, besides the students, who number about 1,650, a little over half as many as at Cambridge. The university, which was founded by Sten Sture in 1477, fifteen years before Columbus discovered America, ranks among the finest in the world. It has 36 professors, 23 assistant professors, and 67 other instructors, and confers the doctor's degree in theology, jurisprudence, philosophy, and medicine. Its library, which is as large as that of Cambridge, contains many very rare and valuable books, manuscripts, and charts. On entering the university, the student is bound to join one of the thirteen "nations" or societies, taking their names from the different provinces of Sweden, and each society has its own building or rooms and its distinctive flag or standard. The students in Sweden all wear white velvet caps during the warmer half of the year and in this season the streets of a Swedish university town are absolutely speckled with white.

Upsala is also noted for its being the seat of the archbishop and the residence city of the governor of the province of Upland. The Governor's Palace is a grand old pile on the top of an imposing hill overlooking the whole town, and the Cathedral is the finest in Sweden and can advantageously be compared with any in the world. It has lately undergone a very expensive and thorough restoration. The University Building is quite new and is beautifully situated, near the Cathedral. In front of the University Building is the "Gustavianum," a very interesting zoölogical museum, and a few steps to the south is the "Carolina Rediviva," the above mentioned university library. Behind the University Building and the "Carolina Rediviva" are the Carolina Park and the beautiful Cemetery, and to the south of these and behind the Governor's Palace are the Botanic Gardens with their greenhouses. At the foot of the hill on which the Governor's Palace stands, is a beautiful swan-pond and beside it, a celebrated café in a fine park, where an orchestra plays in the summer. Passing this café, which is a favourite resort of the students, there is a much frequented promenade running along the banks of the river for about half an English mile. There is also a pretty little park on the other side of the river beside the railway station. In one corner of this park is a small but well managed theatre where actors from the Royal Opera and Dramatic Theatre in Stockholm often play during the summer when the Stockholm theatres are closed.

The students at Upsala are nearly all excellent singers and a choir of them took the first prize at the World's Exposition in Paris, 1867.

The new University Building, completed in 1886, has a plain exterior, but its interior is at the same time so practical and elegant that it may deserve a short description here.

On entering, you find yourself in a lofty vestibule, lighted from domes in the ceiling. Seven marble steps lead up from the tiled vestibule floor to a spacious landing, from both ends of which a broad stair-case leads up to the second storey. Ascending these steps, you have straight before you a beautiful, large portal which leads to the *aula*, a grand semicircular hall with ample galleries and a large platform, and capable of seating 2,500 people. Over this portal are printed in gold letters the following lines by Thorild.

"Tänka fritt är stort,
Men tänka rätt är större." *

* "To think free is great, but to think right is greater."



A. Larsson, phot.

PROCESSION OF STUDENTS AT UPSALA UNIVERSITY.

Into the grand vestibule open no less than forty-nine halls, lecture-rooms, and faculty-rooms. Of these the *consistorium*, or council chamber of the faculty, is the finest and most sumptuously decorated.

The "Carolina Rediviva" or University Library is well worth visiting, even if you do not care to consult any of its multitude of valuable books, for there are many literary curiosities to be seen there. The greatest of these is, without doubt, the "*Codex Argenteus*" captured in the Thirty Years' War. It contains the four Gospels in the Gothic language, and is said to be the only book in the world written in this tongue. Max Müller once said that "To come to Upsala and not see the '*Codex Argenteus*,' would be like going to the Holy Land without seeing the Holy Grave." This valuable old volume is made of a purplish kind of parchment or vellum, and the letters are of silver with prominent words and initials in gold. It is not known how the lettering has been done, but it is supposed that each separate letter was stamped on to the parchment with a hot iron; some think that the letters were cut out of silver foil and then cemented fast. In the same library, there are several Chinese maps which, it is said, would have been of great use to Columbus in his voyages of discovery.

The Cathedral is the most imposing and largest church in Sweden. It is 359 feet long on the inside and from 103 to 136 feet wide. It is 113 feet to the ridge of the roof, and the Gothic spires are nearly 400 feet high. On entering, the first thing that attracts you is the lofty nave with its two rows of pillars forming a vista filled up at the farther end by the artistic altar and the spacious apse behind it. Before you have gone many steps, you tread upon a large slab in the floor bearing an inscription to the commemoration of the immortal Swedish botanist, Linnaeus. Opening into the isles on either side of the nave, are family grave-chapels or mausoleums containing the sarcophagi of the departed great. These chapels are not dark, dismal crypts, but well lighted rooms, and it is very interesting to wander at leisure from one to the other reading the Latin inscriptions on the memorial tablets. But the very heart of the Cathedral is the little shrine behind the altar, where the bones of St. Eric, the patron saint of Sweden, are preserved in a gold-plated silver case, covered with an iron grating. The apse behind the altar is devoted to the memory of Gustavus Vasa, the first of the noble line of Vasa Kings. The walls of the chapel are frescoed with paintings representing scenes from his life, and in the middle of the chapel is the sarcophagus containing the remains of this great king and his two queens, with prostrate marble images of these royal persons.

A stone's throw to the north of the Cathedral, is the Spring of St. Eric, which saga says welled up on the very spot where the martyred King's blood was spilt in 1160.

Those interested in archeology, should not miss taking an excursion to the Kungshögar (Kings' Barrows) of Gamla Upsala. They are styled by some as the "Pyramids of Sweden." There are three chief barrows, bearing the names, Odin, Thor, and Frey. They are 58 feet high, 225 feet in diameter, and stand near each other in a line running nearly north-east and south-west, the barrow of Odin being the northernmost and largest of the three. The mounds of Odin and Frey have been thoroughly explored. Near the center of each was found the charred bones of the king who was buried there ages ago, together with fragments of gold and bronze ornaments, glass vessels, and the bones of horses, dogs, and other animals, all burnt on the same grand funeral pyre. A little to the north-east of the mound of Odin is another mound called Tingshög ("Parliament Mound") which is in form like a truncated cone, with a large, flat area on top, on which



A. Lindahl, phot.

GRAVE-MOUNDS OR BARROWS AT GAMLA UPSALA (OLD UPSALA).

the great open-air Viking parliament used to have its sessions, and where, from prehistoric times down to Gustavus Vasa, the Swedish kings were wont to address their subjects. A similar hill, called Tyndwall Hill is still used for the same purpose on the Isle of Man. The coincidence is, however, not at all wonderful, when we remember that the Isle of Man was taken by the Northmen in the latter part of the ninth century, and held by them for over three hundred and fifty years; but it does seem rather strange that the ancient Viking custom of holding the parliament in the open air should still exist in the Isle of Man, long centuries after it has disappeared from Scandinavia, where it originated.

EXCURSIONS IN THE BALTIC ARCHIPELAGO.

On these excursions, one is borne along as in a dream, over the glassy, deep-blue waters of the Baltic, as the steamer winds its way between the fir-clad islands, naked, glacier-worn rocks, and islets luxuriant in the light-green foliage of the birch, past beautiful little villas, nestling in their framework of fresh verdure, past frowning fortresses and deserted earth-works, past villages, flourishing estates and farms, through narrow sounds whose perpendicular banks rise from the very side of the steamer, across broad expanses of water, and at last steaming out upon the open Baltic.



Fr. G. Klemming, phot.

VIEW OF SALTSJÖBADEN.

These are the varying pictures that unroll before the tourist who takes an excursion in the Baltic archipelago. It much resembles, but far exceeds, in its wondrous beauty, a trip among the Thousand Island of the St. Lawrence.

The most frequented of the summer-resorts in this beautiful archipelago are the following:

Saltsjöbaden (Salt Sea Baths), on the shores of Baggensfjärden a broad expanse of water in the Baltic archipelago, is a very popular watering-place about ten miles south-east of Stockholm. It can be reached either by rail or by steamer, the latter being a most charming trip through Skurusund and Baggensstäket and across Baggensfjärden. The situation of this resort is delightful, the estate belonging to the establishment contains about 3,500 acres, diversified by hills and valleys, and owing to the fir-woods, the air is bracing, sweet, and dry, and has a stimulating, beneficial effect on delicate and nervous people.

In founding the institution, the natural beauties of the place have been preserved, and to them have been added every advantage that modern ideas of comfort demand. The island is now being garnished with pretty cottages belonging to the wealthy families of Stockholm and the surrounding country.

The hotel is located on a commanding eminence, facing the water, with terraces in front, from which a charming view is to be had over the bay. From the spacious central hall, a broad flight of stairs leads to the first floor, where there are two beautiful saloons tastefully decorated. The guest-rooms are handsomely furnished and provided with alcoves. Along each storey runs a broad balcony divided into compartments corresponding to the respective rooms. On these balconies, the guests may enjoy the bracing air and the fine landscape. The hotel is lighted throughout with electricity.



A. Lindahl, phot.

GRAND HOTEL AT SALTSJÖBÄDEN.

the first floor, where there are two beautiful saloons tastefully decorated. The guest-rooms are handsomely furnished and provided with alcoves. Along each storey runs a broad balcony divided into compartments corresponding to the respective rooms. On these balconies, the guests may enjoy the bracing air and the fine landscape. The hotel is lighted throughout with electricity.

The restaurant is located on a rocky island, which is connected with the mainland by two bridges. From its towers and balconies there is a charming view over the surrounding waters.

The bathing-house, which is connected with the shore by a suspension-bridge said to be the largest in Scandinavia, excludes two large bathing-basins and several small ones for private use and has a separate compartment for ladies.

On the shore, opposite the bathing-houses, is Miss Clara Smitt's Sanatorium, in which are applied the latest theories of the eminent German scholars and scientists, Dr. Lahman, Professor Winternitz, and Father Kneipp, in regard to diet,

hygienic baths, natural gymnastics, preparation of food, etc. Miss Smitt has an elegant roomy house in which she lodges such of her patients as need her personal attention, and where she administers various kinds of baths, such as pine-needle baths, steam baths, electric light baths, and aromatic hot-air baths, French and Scotch showers, "*bains cosmétiques*," etc. Those who cannot find quarters in her house are easily accommodated at the hotel, which is only three minutes walk from the Sanatorium.

When the Swedish Yachting Club has its annual regatta, the yachtsmen make Saltsjöbaden their head-quarters, and their yachts and many other smart-sailing craft are then anchored in the bay in front of the hotel.

During winter, when the establishment is also open, sportsmen from every part of Scandinavia meet here for snowshoeing contests.

Djursholm is a little place which is much visited by Stockholmiens. It is reached by the electric railway, or by steamer. There is a large chateau and a good restaurant here, and the scenery is romantic. In winter Djursholm is a favourite place for tobogganing, the slides being lit up by electric light.

Justus Cederqvist, phot. DJURSHOLM CHATEAU.

Vaxholm, a little town of about 1,600 inhabitants, is a favourite summer-resort for Stockholmians, and an excursion thither is very agreeable even for the tourist, and affords an excellent opportunity of seeing the picturesque scenery of the archipelago. There are also two large forts here, but the visitor from abroad must be content with admiring the exterior of these strongholds, for no one but Swedish subjects is allowed to enter them.

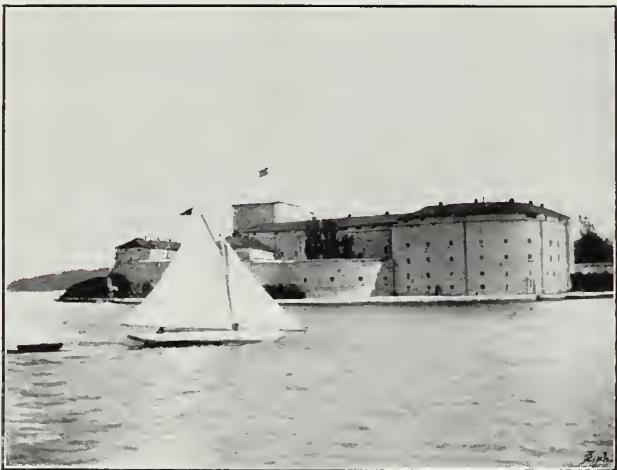
Sandhamn is a little custom-station and watering-place on the extreme eastern limits of the Stockholm archipelago. There is nothing of special interest to be seen here, except the broad expanse of the open Baltic on the one hand and the maze of islands on the other.



Wilh. Lange, phot.

SCENERY NEAR NACKANÄS.

(On the way to Saltsjöbaden).



W. Thunman, phot.

VAXHOLM FORT.

Furusund is a summer-resort of no small pretensions, and like Sandhamn, lies on the very outskirts of the Stockholm archipelago, but at its north-east limits. It is situated on a large island of about 320 acres forming a grand park exclusively owned by the proprietors of the watering-place. Here we find a fine Society House for the summer-guests, a good restaurant, and a summer theatre. Of all the watering-places in the Stockholm archipelago, Furusund, Saltsjöbaden, and Dalarö are the finest.

Dalarö lies on a beautiful island just where the archipelago merges into the open Baltic to the south-south-east, and may be reached either by steamer direct from Stockholm, or by train to Saltsjöbaden and then by steamer the rest of the way. It has very fine promenades and prospects, and the air is extremely salubrious. There are two hotels, and a multitude of private lodgings. The most preferable route to Dalarö is by steamer direct from Stockholm, which gives an opportunity of passing through the picturesque sound, Skurusund, so widely renowned for its idyllic beauty.

HOTELS.

Grand Hotel faces the rapids and the Royal Palace which lies just across the stream. It is situated between the park Kungsträdgården and the National Museum. This hotel is nicely furnished and appointed throughout, and its rooms are provided with electric lights and telephones. The *cuisine* is good, and meals may be had at all hours. *Table d'hôte* dinner from three till seven o'clock. English, French, and German are spoken, and newspapers in these languages are kept in the reading-rooms. Prices range from two *kronor* and fifty *öre* to twenty-five *kronor* per day for single rooms. It is much frequented by diplomats and foreign travellers, and enjoys a reputation for providing its guests with every facility for a pleasant and profitable sojourn. The Grand Hotel omnibus meets all trains at the Central Station.

Hotel Rydberg is in Gustavus Adolphus Square, facing the North Bridge and the Royal Palace. A more convenient situation for an hotel can hardly be imagined; it lies in the very heart of the city, and both tram-car and omnibus pass in front of it. The entire southern *façade* of the hotel overlooks the Gustavus Adolphus Square, with the rapids, the North Bridge, and the Royal Palace in the *fond*, the Royal Opera House to the left, and the Palace of the Hereditary Princes to the right. This hotel is elegantly furnished throughout, with electric lights and telephones in all the rooms. The *cuisine* is first-class, and meals may be had at all hours. The view over the Square and the North Bridge is very fine, and the

Guard Parade passes every day at noon. Prices for single rooms are from two to twenty-five *kronor* per day. English, French, and German newspapers are on file in the reading-room, and these three languages are spoken by the attendants. The Hotel Rydberg omnibus meets all trains at the Central Station.

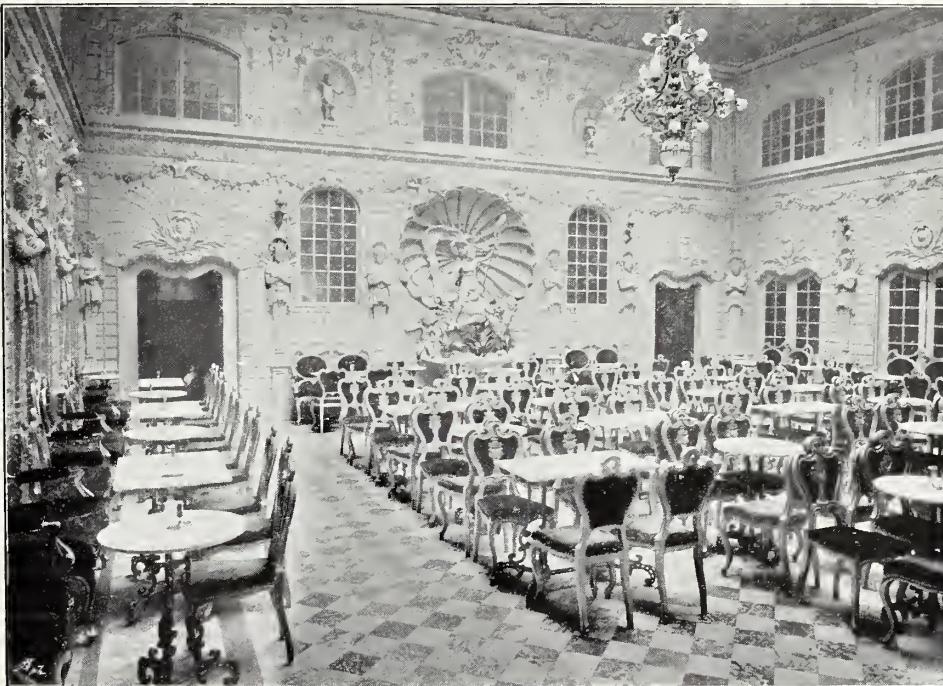
Hotel Continental is

located in Vasagatan, directly opposite the Central Railway Station. The tramway passes its doors, making it convenient for guests to reach every part of the city. The hotel is handsomely furnished and everything in the house is first-class. It has a restaurant and café on the ground-floor, where meals may be procured at all hours. Prices for single rooms run from one *krona* and fifty *öre* to eight *kronor* per day. English, French, and German are spoken by the attendants. On account of its proximity to the principal railway-station, it is very convenient for travellers, particularly for such as make only a short stop in the city.

Hotel Kung Karl is in

Brunkeberg's Square, one street north of Hotel Rydberg. It is a first-class, handsomely appointed home for the traveller who values cozy comforts and quiet surroundings. It is near the business centre as well as the pleasure resorts, and only five or six minutes' walk from the station. Its *cuisine* and attendance are first class. Electric lights. English and German spoken. Prices run from one *krona* and seventy-five *öre* to seven *kronor* and fifty *öre* per day.

The above hotels are first-class, and travellers staying at them may be sure of excellent treatment. The following are smaller hotels, but very good and comfortable. Prices from one *krona* and fifty *öre* to seven *kronor* per day.



Bengt Orling, phot.

CAFÉ AT HOTEL RYDBERG.

Hotel Kung Karls Annex, 13, Regeringsgatan. *Hotel d'Angleterre*, 6, Drottninggatan. *Hotel Skandia*, 25, Drottninggatan. *Hamburger Börs*, 6, Jakobsgatan. *Belfrage's Pensionat and Hotel*, 8, Vasagatan. *Hotel de Suède*, 43, Drottninggatan. *Sundin's Hotel*, 10, Vasagatan. *Hotel Germania*, 10, Gustavus Adolphus Square. *Hotel Bellevue*, 12, Gustavus Adolphus Square. *Kruse's Pensionat*, 52, Klarabergsgatan. *Hotel Östergötland*, 3, Salviigränd.



Bengt Orling, phot. DINING-ROOM AT OPERA RESTAURANT (OPERAKÄLLAREN).

pleasure-yachts, from all parts of the world; the great, rocky cliff on the South Side, covered with large brick and stone houses rising in terraces from the foot to the very top. This grand view is seen to still better advantage from the terrace above the dining-room and café; and there can be no more lovely and romantic place to enjoy the glorious midsummer night of the Northland, which is almost as light as day, the sun, which even at midnight is only a little way below the horizon, casting a mild hallow over everything and tinting the church-spires and clouds with the most delicate variations of colour. Here you sit admiring the combined beauties of nature and art, and listen to the splashing and roar of the

RESTAURANTS.

Stockholm has many excellent restaurants and cafés where good meals may be procured at any hour of the day, till twelve o'clock at night, except on Sundays, while Divine Service is going on in the churches, between eleven and one at noon and from six to seven in the evening. The following Restaurants and Cafés are on the *North Side*:

Operakällaren (The Opera Restaurant and Café) is located in the beautiful new Opera House; entrance from the park Kungsträdgården, near the statue of Charles XII. Charming view from the windows of the richly frescoed dining-room,—the foaming rapids only a few yards distant; the North Bridge with its ever varying throng of foot-passengers, elegant equipages, tram-cars, omnibuses, and vehicles of all sorts; the grand old Royal Palace just across the stream; the whole harbour with its multitude of sailing-vessels, steamers, and

rushing rapids, which accompanies the music of a fine orchestra, and at the same time, you refresh your inner man with all known delicacies in the form of food and drink,—can anything be more delightful?

Although this is the most elegant restaurant and café in the city, the prices are just as cheap as at any other first class place.

Breakfast, with coffee or tea, 90 öre; lunch (three courses), one krona and fifty öre; *table d'hôte* dinner, consisting of "smörgåsbord" * and four courses, two kronor; "smörgåsbord" and five courses, three kronor; supper, one krona and fifty öre. Any continental dish will be served if specially ordered. First class French cook who has also been in England. English, French, and German spoken.

* The "Smörgåsbord" (bread and butter table) is a purely Swedish institution, and consists of a special table standing at one side, or in a room adjoining the dining-room. On this table is bread and butter and all manner of sliced cold meats, preserved and pickled fish, and delicacies, and here you will also find several decanters of Swedish corn-brandy. It is customary to take a piece of bread and butter with a thin slice of cold meat or cheese, or a couple of sardines, on it; then a glass of brandy as an appetizer, and one or two more slices of bread and butter with something on them, together with a small portion of omelet, boiled or pickled fish, or the like, all of which is eaten on a small plate which you hold in your hand while you stand or walk about. Some Swedes even go so far as to take one (and sometimes two) more glasses of brandy on the top of this, and then with a slice of bread and butter with cheese on it, they repair to the regular dining-table to begin the *real* dinner with soup. This is a very strange custom indeed, but one gets an enormous appetite at the *smörgåsbord*, and after becoming a little used to it, I think Americans and even Englishmen like it fully as well as (if not better than) the full-blooded Swede. Try it and see for yourself!



Bengt Orling, phot.

THE OPERA CAFÉ.

Hotel Rydberg's Restaurant & Café, 16, Gustaf Adolfs Torg.

Grand Hotel's Restaurant & Café, 6-8, Södra Blasieholmshamnen.

Restaurant du Nord, 8, Kungsträdgårdsgatan, next door to the Royal Dramatic Theatre. First-class table, good service.

Hamburger Börs, 6, Jakobsgatan, first street north of the Opera. "Gemüthlichkeit." Good food and plenty of it, well cooked and neatly served in a cozy little dining-room. Prices very reasonable.



HASSELBACKEN.

In Djurgården there is a famous restaurant called **Hasselbacken**. It is delightfully situated on a hillside with a fine view over the harbour, and surrounded by a handsome garden, in which there is a music-pavilion where splendid music is furnished by a military band during the summer evenings. It is much frequented by the highest class of society, and no traveller considers his visit to Stockholm complete without a dinner at Hasselbacken.

The food provided at all first-class hotels and restaurants, and on board of steamers, is excellently prepared and served in the daintiest manner.

There are a large number of excellent country inns in the neighbourhood of Stockholm, which can be reached either by land or water, and to which it is very fashionable to take a trip in the afternoon and dine or sup. Among these are:

Bern's Saloons, Berzelii Park. *Table d'hôte* dinner every day in the summer. Music in the evening.

Blanch's Café, Kungsträdgården. Good service. Music in the evening.

Café and Restaurant Anglais, Stureplan. First class service. Good cooking. Reasonable prices.

Restaurant Riche, 4, Birger Jarl's Gata.

Hotel Phœnix, 71 C, Drottninggatan.

Runan, 15, Brunkeberg's Square.

Among the restaurants and cafés on the South Side, the following may be mentioned:

Mosebacke Café and Restaurant, with a splendid view over the harbour and city.

Restaurant Pelikan, 4, Brunnsviken, just this side of the St. Catherine Lift.

Restaurant du Sud, at the top of the St. Mary Lift. Fine view over Lake Mälar and the western part of the city.

Lidingöbro, Djurgårdsbrunn, Stallmästaregården, Ulriksdal, Nackanäs, Salt-sjöbaden, Fjäderholmarne, Drottningholm, etc., besides those already mentioned in this booklet.

A trip by boat to any of these country inns is highly diverting, and if a carriage or bicycle is preferred, the roads will be found to be excellent and the landscape romantic.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Trams.—The best way to become localised i Stockholm is to take a round-trip on the "Ring-line," a circular tram-way that traverses the most interesting part of the city. You take the tram at the Gustavus Adolphus Square, and ride across the North Bridge, past the Royal Palace, along the great quay, "Skeppsbron," past the locks, getting a splendid view of the South Side, then go through the "Old City," having a good look at Riddarholm's Church, Riddarholm's Canal (see p. 72), Riddarhus Square with its statue of Gustavus Vasa and the Riddarhus, then cross Vasa Bridge, from which a splendid panorama is spread out on all sides,—to the west the Railway Bridge with Lake Mälär beyond; to the south-west Riddarholmen with its many State Offices and Parliament Building and with the iron open-work of the Riddarholm church-steeple rising high above all; to the south the Riddarhus, the Court House, and the City Prison; to the south-east the Royal Palace; to the east the North Bridge with the Grand Hotel and the National Museum beyond; to the north-east the Gustavus Adolphus Square with the new Opera Building, the statue of Gustavus Adolphus, and the Palace of the Hereditary Princes; to the north the new and beautiful



POLICEMAN.



L. Larsson, phot.

THE BOULEVARD, KARLAVÄGEN.

building of the Academy of Liberal Arts; and to the north-west the Central Railway Station. After crossing the Vasa Bridge, we pass the Central Station and the North Latin School, cross Drottninggatan, getting a fine view up and down this thoroughfare, pass the Adolphus Fredric Church, wind through a labyrinth of streets past the Royal Library and Humlegården, the harbour, Nybroviken, Berzelii Park, Kungsträdgården, and the new Opera Building, and get off where we started, in the Gustavus Adolphus Square.

Besides the "Ring-line," there is a tramway going to Djurgården, one to Haga Park, a shorter line in Norrmalm and one in Östermalm, two to Kungsholmen, an omnibus running from Riddarhus Square to Vasastaden, the northernmost part of the city, a steam tram traversing the whole length of the South Side from the Locks to Liljeholm Bridge and making connections with a horsecar which runs to the extreme eastern limits of the South Side. The fare on all these lines, excluding the "Ring-line," is only 10 öre. There is also an electric railway running to the summer resort Djursholm, and a steam railway going to Saltsjöbaden.

There is only one omnibus-line in Stockholm, but there are *ferry-boats* and *steam launches* enough to make up, and the fare is from three to eight öre, —seldom more than a penny.

Cabs.—The cab-drivers of Stockholm and those of London, Liverpool, and New York are quite different beings altogether, be it said to the praise of the Stockholm cabbies; for they have a fixed fare for driving to every part of the city and the surrounding country. This list of fares is printed and supplied with the number, name, and address of the cabman. Several copies of this fare-list are always to be found in a pocket in every cab in Stockholm, and you may



Fr. G. Klemming, phot.

RIDDAHOLM CANAL.

(Spire of St. Gertrud's Church in background).

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take one free of charge. But even if you cannot read this list (called in Swedish, "Taxemärke"), the cabbies are very honest and will not take too high a fare. If you feel disposed to give the cab-driver 25 öre (about three-pence) he is very thankful and will frequently take off his cap for this little tip, but if you don't give him anything, he will be just as polite, and will never think of asking you for a tip. The fare for one or two persons to any place within the city limits, night or day, is one *krona*; for three or four persons, one *krona* and twenty-five öre. If you want to go to several different



A CAB STAND.

places in succession, the fare is reckoned at one *krona* and twenty-five öre per hour, with a slight reduction for several hours' driving. Outside the city limits, the fares vary from one *krona* and thirty-five öre to one *krona* and eighty-five öre to the nearest environs, or two *kronor* per hour for one or two persons and two *kronor* and fifty öre for three or four persons. During next year, a new system of estimating the cab-fees (taxametre system) will probably be introduced.



TOWER ON THE ALLMÄNNA TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.

Livery Carriages are to be had for two *kronor* and twenty-five *öre* per hour, or two *kronor* from one place to another, within the city limits; without, the fares vary from two *kronor* and fifty-five *öre* to seven *kronor* and fifty *öre*.

City Messengers and Porters (Swedish: "*Stadsbud*").—These are strong, honest, patient fellows who run errands, do all kinds of commissions, and carry all kinds of burdens,—nothing is too heavy for them, nothing is too tedious, nothing is too important, and nothing is too trivial. Like the cab-drivers, they have a printed list of fees enclosing every imaginable kind of work, the fees varying from twenty-five *öre* to one *krona* and fifty *öre*, or fifty *öre* per hour. Any sum of money may be sent by these trusty messengers, and they give a receipt if desired.

TELEPHONES.

Go where you will in the world, you will find no place so completely supplied with telephones as Stockholm. There are two competing telephone nets, the "*Riks*," or State and the "*Allmänna*," or General, the telephones of the latter net being most used for local telephoning in Stockholm, and those of the former for telephoning to provincial towns, to Norway, and to Denmark.

The *Allmänna* telephone-net stretches about forty-six English miles in all directions from Stockholm, and has over 2,500 telephones outside the city with which the Stockholm subscriber may communicate free of charge. The whole number of telephones belonging to the *Allmänna* net amounted to 15,500, Nov. 15th, 1896. This company supplies private dwellings with telephones for the nominal charge of two pounds per year, and offices and shops for £3. 6 s. There is no place in the world where telephones are so cheap. The *Allmänna Telephone Company* was founded in 1883.

With the exception of Stockholm and the surrounding country, the *Riks*, or State, telephone is the only one used in Sweden. It has 4,000 telephones in Stockholm and the neighbouring country, besides exchange stations in nearly every city and town in Sweden and a line to Copenhagen and Christiania. The *Riks* telephone costs £2. 14 s. per year.

The fee for a telephone conversation at a public station in Stockholm is only ten öre.

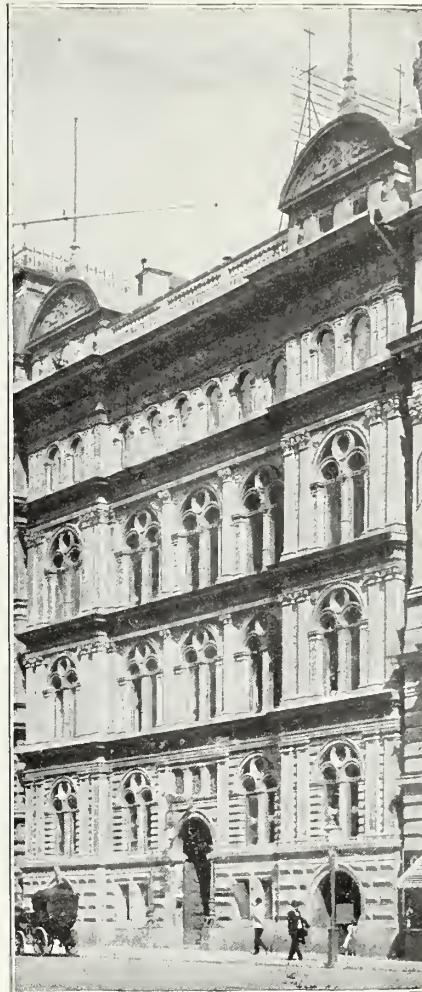
BATHS AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Of all cities, Stockholm is the place for baths and bathing. The bath-houses are large and tastefully built and supplied with the most modern and practical appliances. All manner of baths are given, the Russian bath being a specialty. As a rule, women wait upon bathers of both sexes, and if you are not clean after one of these old dames has scrubbed you, then you might as well give it up. For gentlemen who are not disposed to submit to this national custom, there is an opportunity of taking a bath with men in attendance at 16, Jakobsgatan and 4, Stureplan.



THE ST. CLARA BATH-HOUSE.

The bathing-establishments are also very fine, especially the one on the railway-bridge between the Central Station and Riddarholmen, where there are several large public basins, and some small private ones, the depth of the water



THE STURE BATH-HOUSE.

varying between three and twenty feet. There is a special department for ladies and one for gentlemen. The two departments are entirely isolated from each other and the basins are enclosed on all sides, thus rendering swimming-costumes superfluous. It is at this bathing-establishment that the swimming-shows take place.

LEADING INDUSTRIES.

Although Stockholm is not really a manufacturing city, it has several industrial establishments whose work deserves the attention of the tourist. Among the oldest of these are the two porcelain manufactories, Rörstrand and Gustafsberg.

The Rörstrand Porcelain Works are a very large and prosperous concern employing about 1,000 people. They were started in 1726, and have been steadily growing in the very spot where they made their beginning, till to-day they are the largest manufactory of their kind in Sweden. Their products, especially in fine china and decorative ware, are exported all over the world and compete with the products of the most famous porcelain works in Europe. The exhibition and sales-rooms of this establishment are located at No. 1, Stureplan.

Gustafsberg is situated about twenty miles from the city, on an island in the Baltic archipelago. This establishment produces all grades of pottery and china, from common earthenware to the finest artistic and decorative works, its exquisite parian statuary being a particular specialty which enjoys a reputation second to none in Europe. It has a large exhibition and sales-rooms in Stockholm at No. 2, Kungsträdgårdsgatan, close to the rapids and near Grand Hotel. Several steamers ply daily between Stockholm and the manufactory.

In the iron industry, the **Atlas Machine Works**, near the north-western suburbs of the city, are most prominent. Here heavy machinery, railway engines, coaches, and vans are manufactured. The establishment enjoys an excellent reputation for good work, and is one of the largest of its kind in the country. Another important establishment in this line is **Bolinder's Iron Works** on Kungsholmen. It would hardly be an exaggeration to say that the larger portion of the daily food of the Swedish nation is prepared on ranges made at this manufactory.

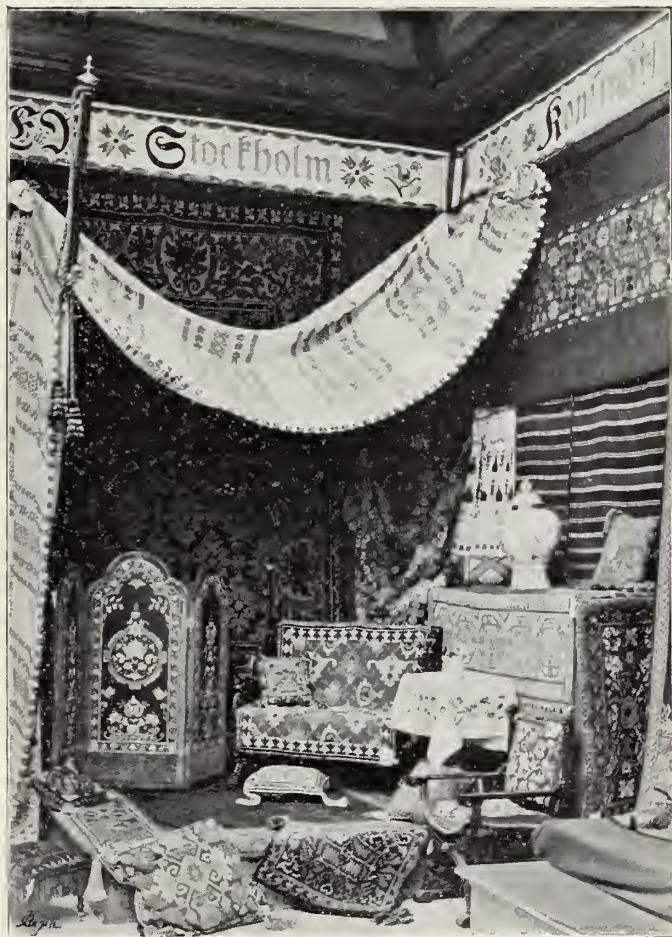
Dr. Gustaf de Laval's manufactories, for making appliances and machines invented by this famous engineer, are also very important. His cream separator has revolutionised the dairy business. By the skillful management of centrifugal motion, as employed in this machine, it is possible to separate cream from milk almost instantly. The separator is manufactured in Stockholm, where extensive shops have been erected, and it is sold by thousands all over the world. A steam turbine, a turbine dynamo, a turbine pump, a turbin fire-engine, and a non-explosive steam-boiler, connected with a contrivance for consuming the smoke, are just about to be turned out from the Doctor's experimental shops. **The de Laval Incandescent Lamp Company** is a concern that owes its existence to the activity of Dr. de Laval, and which furnishes employment to a large number of people. The lactator, or milking-machine, is the latest of his inventions. As yet it is in the experimental stage but it will probably be in the market before the year is out.



Axel Lindahl, phot.

SKEPPSBRON (THE QUAY).

(National Museum in background).



INTERIOR FROM THE ROOMS OF HANDARBETETS VÄNNER.

Dr. de Laval has very complete experimental shops and laboratories, where by the aid of a multitude of specialists, he is constantly devising new methods of employing his genius for the good of mankind.

In the chemical manufacturing line we have a world-renowned representative in the **Barnängens Tekniska Fabrik**, situated in the southern part of the city. Here all kinds of perfumery, fine toilet soaps, antiseptic powders and fluids, and Barnängen's celebrated inks, are manufactured. These inks have gained a world-wide reputation and received a number of gold medals and prizes at every international exhibition during the last twenty years. They are exported to all parts of the world. All the products of this factory enjoy a reputation for purity quite exceptional.

Quite near this establishment lies the **Liljeholmen's Candle Factory**, whose fine candles are very widely sold.

The lighting of streets, hotels, dwellings, and factories is accomplished in the most modern manner by the extensive and up-to-date **Gas and Electric Light Works** which are well worth visiting by those who are especially interested in such establishments.

An industry which especially deserves the attention of the tourist is the *art-sloyd*, embracing weaving, needle-work, carving, drawing on wood with red-hot platinum tools, and woodstaining. The most prominent promoters of this art are *Handarbetets Vänner* and *Svenska Konst-Slöjd-Utställningen*.

Handarbetets Vänner (Friends of Art Weaving and Needle-work).—This is a patriotic association for the preservation and artistic improvement of home-sloyd. It was originated by eminent ladies at Stockholm in 1874. Among the most prominent of these ladies were an authoress and a painter, both very renowned in their respective branches. The chief object in organising the association was to reform Swedish needle-work and weaving. A very unique peasant sloyd has

for many years been practiced in Sweden, but about the time of the organisation of this association, it was beginning to become extinct; and it has been due to the praiseworthy efforts of the "Friends of Art Weaving and Needle-Work" that this precious inheritance was preserved for the benefit of coming generations. At this period, only old peasant women were skilled in this kind of sloyd which consists of all sorts of interesting fabrics, from *haut-lisse* work made in upright looms and known since time immemorial, to all kinds of art-fabrics woven of home-spun and home-dyed yarn. Both in pattern and colours, this peasant-work frequently resembles oriental fabrics. In ancient times, it was also customary to make drawn lace work and worsted shaded work with rich flower-ornaments freely executed without drawing any pattern on the cloth. Pillow laces were also enclosed in this peasant-sloyd. It is on this national folk-art that the association has based its work. To begin with, copies were made from the old, interesting models, after which they were improved, and from the old designs, patterns suitable to our times were made sufficiently like the old models to confirm their origin. The interest for this work grew every year and by degrees this unassuming beginning developed into a rather important art-institution, especially, although not entirely, embracing the textile art on a national basis. The association has even made important progress in the manufacture of ecclesiastic fabrics. Through the exertions of the Friends of Art Weaving and Needle-work, these peasant-sloyds have been revived, and a staff of skilled working-women has been organised in Stockholm and employed by the association. A weaving-school and two embroidery-schools annually attended by over 200 pupils are one of the chief proofs of the patriotic exertions of the association, which has fine and centrally located rooms in 18, Brunkeberg's Square, where there is a permanent exposition and sale of these national works of sloyd-art. The exposition and sales-rooms are open every day except Sundays and Holy-days. Thus a unique national sloyd has been revived and systematised, whose products are to be found not only in nearly every Swedish home, but also in many homes in other countries.

Svenska Konst-Slöjd Utställningen (Exhibition of Swedish Art Industry).—This exhibition has its sales-rooms near Grand Hotel, just opposite the statue of Charles XII. in the park Kungsträdgården. Here we find all kinds of art-sloyd well represented, especially the peasant art-sloyd, which cannot fail to be of great interest to the tourist. Here there are unique textile fabrics from the south of Sweden, and artistic wood-sloyd, rich embroideries, and lace, from the central and northern provinces. Besides the exhibition and sales-rooms in Kungsträdgårdsgatan, the proprietors have an office and exhibition at 26, Norrländsgatan, and several large studios and work-shops where drawings, art-fabrics, carved work, furniture, embroidery, and national costumes are made. At the office, materials and patterns for embroidery are also sold. All patterns, drawings, and models are made under strict supervision in the studios belonging to the exhibition. In making pattern-drawings, the old patterns are not simply copied, but are improved and developed. In dying yarn for embroidery and textile fabrics, great pains have been taken to use only old, genuine vegetable dies, which give a specially bright, glossy colour to the fabrics.

One of the specialties of this concern is drawing on wood with a redhot platinum point, or glow-drawing, as it is called. Great skill has been acquired in such drawing in Sweden and not only rich ornaments but even portraits are thus drawn and so finely executed that one can scarcely believe that the delicate lines and shadings are burnt into the wood with

red hot metal. At a little distance they may almost be mistaken for fine pencil or crayon drawings, but the singeing of the wood gives a much richer tint to these pictures and leaves a much smoother, glossier surface. Inlaid work is also very ingeniously imitated by burning the outlines of the design and then staining it to represent the colours of different

kinds of wood. Pictures are also painted on wood, the outlines being burnt, thus giving a very unique effect. Partly burned and partly painted designs are executed on sheep-skin work-bags and leather pillows, and these articles are greatly admired by English ladies travelling in Sweden. Rich ornamental designs are also burned on loose sheep-skin book-covers intended to protect the bindings of books which the tourist wishes to carry about with him.

Geometric carving, which is a very ancient peasant sloyd in Sweden, has lately been revived and developed, and now there are an endless variety of patterns for this kind of carving. In the exposition will be found cupboards, chests, and a great assortment of small objects, such as paper knives, rulers, photograph frames, newspaper holders, watch-holders, stamp-boxes, snuff-boxes, antique drinking tankards and lunch boxes, etc., decorated with these unique carvings. This geometric carving has now reached such a stage of development that its richly varying forms much resemble oriental carvings.

At both Swedish and international exhibitions, the fabrics, carved work, and other products of this firm have been awarded gold and silver medals; these articles are now to be found in the homes of nearly every civilised country, and orders are constantly coming in from all parts of the world.

The artistic work of the firm is superintended by Miss S. Giöbel, who, besides having received an excellent art-education in Sweden, has spent many years abroad for the purpose of studying art.

Excellent articles of this kind may also be bought at *Jakob Kulle's* shop, 36, Drottninggatan, and in at several other similar shops.



A. J. Dahllöf, phot.

INTERIOR OF GIÖBEL'S ART-SLOYD EXHIBITION.

Another national, characteristic industry, which does not exactly belong to Stockholm itself, but whose products are sold by all iron-mongers in the city, is the manufacture of fine metal work. In this branch the steel works of Eskilstuna and Husqvarna take the lead.

The Eskilstuna steel work embraces all kinds of artistic cutlery, copper and nickel-plated kitchen utensils, and all kinds of fine tools; besides steel broaches, bracelets, and other ornaments,—in fact every artistic and useful thing that can be made of steel. These articles are not only of the finest quality of steel, but are of unsurpassed beauty and elegance. The art of fine etching on steel, and of inlaying steel with gold, enamel, and colours, is practised to perfection at the Eskilstuna works, the products being the handsomest of their kind. Scissors and knives etched with blue and gold are especially preferred by tourists as souvenirs from Stockholm and as gifts for friends at home.

Husqvarna Gun Factory is an old institution started in 1680 by the Government, and owned by it until 1757, when it was sold to private persons, and is now owned by a company. It has made the guns for the Swedish Army for about two hundred years, and its rifles and fowling-pieces are highly prized by sportsmen. Of late years it has added to its manufacture stoves and ranges of the newest patterns, bicycles and sewing machines, which have gained quite a reputation in the market; also decorative goods, such as shields, helmets, hillebards, swords, lances, stilettos, etc. These latter goods are a specialty of the factory, they are shipped all over the world, being particularly attractive and fine. The factory is located in the province of Småland, some 150 miles south of Stockholm, it has elegant sales-rooms in Stockholm, in the corner of Kungsträdgårdsgatan and Hamngatan, where its handsome ornamental and other goods are exposed for sale.

Another industry which interests the ladies particularly is the manufacture of **silk mantles, skirts, and bed-quilts padded with eider-down**. The garments are soft and light; and, for comfort in cold weather, there is nothing in the world to compare with them. The quilts are made of the tanned downy parts of eider skins. It takes from eighty to one hundred skins to make a quilt.

The **furs** offered for sale in Sweden are of uncommon elegance. Naturally these northern countries produce the best pelts, and since the Swedes are experts in tanning and preparing them, and add to this the best taste and refinement in making them up, it is obvious that the garments produced are stylish, neat, and durable.

Jewelry of the finest and most artistic kind. Old patterns in cups, flagons, tankards, and national ornaments are specialties. Since all gold and silver work made in Sweden is under government control, and is provided with a government stamp denoting its quality, the purchaser is sure to get what he pays for. I also believe that fine, artistic jewelry is cheaper in Stockholm than in any other city in Europe.

ROUTES TO SWEDEN.

	THROUGH FARES			
	S I N G L E		R E T U R N	
	1st CLASS	2nd CLASS	1st CLASS	2nd CLASS
London-Vlissingen-Hamburg— ^{Kiel or Warnemünde} —Köbenhavn—Stockholm ..	£ 7 16 s. 0 d.	£ 5 14 s. 0 d.	£ 10 13 s. 2 d.	£ 7 19 s. 3 d.
London- " " " -Göteborg ...	" 6 3 " 1 "	" 4 10 " 0 "	" 8 12 " 8 "	" 6 7 " 10 "
London-Hoek van Holland " " " -Stockholm ..	" 7 14 " 8 "	" 5 12 " 8 "	" 10 10 " 6 "	" 7 17 " 1 "
London- " " " -Göteborg ..	" 6 0 " 10 "	" 4 8 " 7 "	" 8 10 " 00 "	" 6 5 " 8 "
London—Harwich—Esbjerg—Göteborg	" 3 15 " 7 "	" 3 5 " 6 "	" 5 13 " 6 "	" 4 19 " 1 "
London—Göteborg (steamer 42 hours)	" 3 3 " 0 "	" 2 2 " 0 "	" 5 3 " 0 "	" 3 3 " 0 "
Granton—Göteborg (steamer about 46 hours)	" 2 10 " 0 "	—	" 3 15 " 0 "	—
Hull—Göteborg (steamer)	" 3 3 " 0 "	" 2 2 " 0 "	—	—
Paris—Hamburg— ^{Kiel or Warnemünde} —Köbenhavn—Stockholm	217 fr. 80 c.	161 fr. 80 c.	295 fr. 70 c.	227 fr. 30 c.
Paris—Berlin—Sassnitz—Trelleborg—Stockholm *	—	—	—	—
Paris—Hamburg— ^{Kiel or Warnemünde} —Köbenhavn—Göteborg	175 " 40 "	130 " 90 "	243 " 70 "	186 " 80 "
Berlin—Sassnitz—Trelleborg—Stockholm *	—	—	—	—
Berlin—Warnemünde—Köbenhavn—Stockholm	99 M. 80 Pf.	72 M. 90 Pf.	132 M. 50 Pf.	100 M. 70 Pf.
Berlin—Lübeck—Malmö—Stockholm	103 " 20 "	79 " 20 "	135 " 30 "	108 " 30 "
Lübeck—Stockholm (steamer)	45 " 00 "	33 " 75 "	73 " 15 "	56 " 25 "
Berlin—Sassnitz—Trelleborg—Göteborg *	—	—	—	—
Berlin—Warnemünde—Köbenhavn—Göteborg	65 " 50 "	48 " 10 "	90 " 40 "	68 " 00 "
Stettin—Göteborg (steamer)	31 " 50 "	20 " 65 "	47 " 25 "	29 " 25 "
Hamburg—Kiel—Korsör—Köbenhavn—Stockholm	92 " 40 "	70 " 00 "	121 " 20 "	96 " 20 "
Hamburg— " " " —Göteborg	58 " 10 "	45 " 20 "	79 " 10 "	63 " 50 "
St. Petersburg—Stockholm (steamer)	23 Roubles	18 Roubles	—	—

* The fares via the new express-route Sassnitz—Trelleborg, which will be opened May 1st 1897, are not yet fixed.

CHIEF ROUTES IN SWEDEN.

F A R E S

RAIL:

	1st CLASS	2nd CLASS
Malmö—Stockholm	57 kr. 55 öre	37 kr. 10 öre
Göteborg—Stockholm	43 " 95 "	27 " 50 "
Helsingborg—Göteborg	20 " 75 "	14 " 65 "
Stockholm—Storlien	— — —	26 " 15 "
Stockholm—Gellivare.....	— — —	34 " 85 "

STEAMBOAT:

Göteborg—Stockholm (Göta canal)	30 kr.	20 kr.
Göteborg—Malmö—Stockholm	25 "	16 "
Göteborg—Stockholm (Göta canal)—Malmö—Göteborg	45 "	— — —
Stockholm—Luleå	28 "	24 "

Krona = 100 öre = 1 sh. 1 d. = 27 cents = 1 Reichsmark 12 Pf. = 1 fr. 39 c.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR-TOURIST TICKETS FROM PARIS TO SWEDEN.

F A R E S

AVAILABLE 60 DAYS.

	1st CLASS	2nd CLASS
1. Paris—Hamburg—Köbenhavn—Helsingborg—Göteborg—Stockholm—Malmö—Köbenhavn—Paris	321 fr. 45 c.	246 fr. 20 c.
2. Paris—Hamburg—Köbenhavn—Göteborg—Kristiania—Charlottenberg—Stockholm—Malmö—Köbenhavn—Hamburg—Paris	361 " 65 "	276 " 30 "
3. Paris—Hamburg—Köbenhavn—Göteborg—Kristiania—Trondhjem—Storlien—Stockholm—Malmö—Köbenhavn—Hamburg—Paris.....	386 " 95 "	313 " 70 "

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Stockholms Enskilda Bank, 27, Lilla Nygatan, 4, Mynttorget, 45, Drottninggatan, 14, Gustaf Adolfs torg, 18, Handtverkaregatan, 1, Hornsgatan, 6, Hamngatan.
Skandinaviska Kredit-Aktiebolaget, 16, Västerlånggatan.
Stockholms Intecknings-Garanti Aktiebolag, 1, Malmorgatan, 13, Biblioteksgatan.
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WISBY.

No tourist visiting Sweden ought to neglect spending some days in the old Hanseatic town with its ancient walls, its numerous church-ruins and other most interesting antiquities—the proudest relics the North possesses of by-gone days picturesquely rising out of the midst of plants and trees belonging to the vegetation of southern lands.

The Ångfartygs-Aktiebolaget Gotland's steamers *Thjelvar*, *Pohlem*, *Gotland*, *Wisby*, and *Klintehamn* run every day during June—August between Stockholm and Wisby (spring and autumn 5 to 6 times the week) making the passage in 12 hours. Splendid passenger accommodation.

Agents at Stockholm: *C. O. Strindberg & Co.*, *N. C. Carlsson & Co.*

The Stockholm—Westerås—Bergslagen Railway

offers the quickest and most convenient route between Stockholm and the towns of Enköping, Westerås, Köping, and Örebro, and is at the same time the shortest way between Northern and Southern Sweden via Köping, or Kolbäck—Sala.

Travellers to the beautiful province of Dalecarlia, or Dalarne, should take note of the variety of scenery, first by rail from Stockholm to Engelsberg along the shore of Lake Mälar, with its many islands and sinuous bays, and then through the grand and charming mining districts, called Bergslagen; then leaving the railway by steamer along Strömsholm's Canal to Smedjebacken.

Elegant and comfortable bogie carriages.

Excellent restaurants at various stations and on the steamers.

Ångfartygs-Aktiebolaget Södra Sverige.

Some first-class elegantly fitted passenger-mail-steamers belonging to the said company are running between the following ports.

"ÆOLUS"

Stockholm—Malmö—Copenhagen.

"BIRGER JARL" & "DROTTNING SOFIA"

Stockholm—Malmö,—Copenhagen via Malmö, Gothenburg—Christiania.

"KONUNG OSCAR," "SVEA," "HYPERION," "RHEA"

Stockholm—Malmö—Copenhagen via Malmö, Gothenburg.

Passage-Money:

Class	I	II	III
Stockholm—Malmö		Kronor	
" — Copenhagen	25.—	16.—	8.—
" — Gothenburg			
" — Christiania	40.—	25.—	14.—
	board not included.		

Further information through advertisements and by applying to the following agents of the company:

in Stockholm: *N. C. Carlsson & Co.*, Skeppsbron 10.

" Malmö: *Thomée & Co.* for Æolus.

" " *Berque & Co.* for the other steamers.

" Gothenburg: *F. B. Wahlquist*.

" Christiania: *Berg-Hansen*.

" Copenhagen: *Carl Krarup*, Amaliegade 31.

Regular line of steamers between LÜBECK and STOCKHOLM.

The **Nya Rederi-Aktiebolaget Svea's** first-class elegantly and comfortably furnished, fastgoing Royal Mail steamers.

GAUTHIOD & SVITHIOD

will sail up to middle of September:

From LÜBECK:

GAUTHIOD every Wednesday at 5.30 p. m.

SVITHIOD every Saturday at 5.30 p. m.
touching at Calmar.

From STOCKHOLM:

GAUTHIOD every Sunday at 10 a. m.

SVITHIOD every Wednesday at 10 a. m.

From the beginning of September a special sailing plan will be advertised in the daily papers.

The voyage occupies about 42 hours and a considerable part of the route goes inshore.
Return tickets available for the season.

Agents: *Olson & Wright*, Stockholm.

" *Sven Söderbergh & Bolin*, Calmar.

" *Lüders & Stange*, Lübeck.

